GENERAL REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION

OF THE

PUNJAB TERRITORIES,

FOR THE YEAR

1862-63.

SECRETARIAT

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Report on the admn. of the Punjab

Territories for the year 1862-63

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GENERAL REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION

OF THE

PUNJAB TERRITORIES

FOR THE YEAR 1862-63.

Section I.—Judicial.

PART I.—CIVIL JUSTICE.

Statistics.

1. The total civil business transacted in the district courts of the Punjab, as compared with 1861, is shown in the following table :—

Year.	Total No. of cases.	Number of Cases disposed of.								Pending at the close of year.	Average duration of Cases.	Total Value of Suits.	Average Value.	Average Cost.	Per-centage of costs to value.
	Total Cases on the File.	In favor of Plaintiff.	In favor of Defendant.	Nonsuited.	Dismissed on default.	Adjusted by Razeenamah.	Transferred.	Total.							
1861, ...	99,090	60,019	14,548	1,373	5,330	15,139	466	96,451		2,639	19	48,18,276	50	4	8
1862, ...	1,02,483	62,214	13,369	1,484	6,630	15,734	421	99,852		2,631	18	53,23,208	53	4	not quite 8

In addition to this, 60,163 miscellaneous cases, including execution of decrees, were disposed of.

Increase of litigation.

2. There has been a steady increase of litigation for the last three years.

1860,	...	...	83,231
1861,	...	...	93,342
1862,	...	...	96,456

Direction in which most observable.

and, during the past year, this increase is chiefly observable in the following classes of suits:—

Between bankers or traders and agriculturists, by 7,922

Parole debts, and debts on bonds, ... „ 6,005

whilst there is a decrease of 2,928 suits for debt on account.

Explanation of apparent discrepancy.

3. In the second paragraph of last year's report, it was said that there was an increase of 12 per cent. in the number of original suits instituted; but it was remarked by the Supreme Government that there was, apparently, a decrease of 5 per cent in the number of cases on the file, and the number disposed of. The apparent discrepancy is explained by pointing to the difference between "suits instituted during the year," and "total cases on the file" including the balance from former years.

Despatch of work.

4. The work has been disposed of satisfactorily as regards speed, for it appears from the statements that 97 per cent. of the suits instituted were decided within the year; that there was only one case of older date than six months on the file; and that the average duration of cases in the courts, throughout the province, was only 18 days. This shews a greater rate of rapidity than has been hitherto attained.

5. The average value of property litigated, and the average cost, remain about the same as in former years. The per-centage of costs to value has risen within the last few years. It was in

Value and cost of suits.

1858,	...	...	3 per cent.
1859,	...	...	5 „
1860,	...	...	6 „
1861,	...	...	8 „
1862,	...	...	8 „

6. The introduction of the new stamp law has not decreased litigation, nor does it appear to press hard on the people. It is a convenient and simple mode of raising a large revenue.

New Stamp Law.

7. 75,584 cases, or more than seventy per cent. of the total number disposed of were decided on their merits; and of these, 7,670 were submitted to arbitration, leaving 67,913 in which the judicial officers had to conduct the entire investigation and finally adjudicate on contested claims.

Number of cases decided on their merits.

8. The income of appeals has decreased, both in District and in Commissioners' courts; and it speaks well for the quality of the judicial agency of this province, that, whilst the ratio of cases appealed to total decisions, is as 3 to 100,—no less than sixty-two per cent. of the decisions of the lower courts were upheld.

Appeals.

In the Judicial Commissioner's court, 400 cases of appeal were decided, and the average duration of each appeal was 22 days.

The number of cases returned for re-investigation, on account of imperfect enquiry, was only 266.

	Appeals to District Courts.		Appeals to Civil Judge's Courts.		Appeals to Judicial Commr.'s Court.	
	1861.	1862.	1861.	1862.	1861.	1862.
Pending at close of last year,		91		195		4
Instituted during the year,		3,222		2,876		410
Total, ...	3,624	3,313	3,331	3,071	404	414
Disposed of during the year :—						
Rejected, ...	122	584	204	840	293	331
Confirmed, ...	2,053	1,405	1,895	1,162	61	38
Reversed.	414	331	232	241	11	11
Modified, ...	216	217	157	179	3	3
Returned for reinvestigation,	728	731	629	311	31	17
Transferred to other Courts,	...	...	19	19	1	5
Total, ...	3,533	3,268	3,136	2,752	400	405
Pending at close of year, ...	91	45	195	319	4	9

Amount of work performed by Tehseeldars.

9. Thirty-seven per cent. of the civil work was disposed of by the Tehseeldars. Their courts, when well supervised, are very popular. They are cheap, expeditious, and of easy access to the people.

Execution of Decrees.

10.—Out of 37,667 applications for execution of decrees, 27,516 were decided on their merits, and completely executed; 6,925 cases were struck off on default. It is probable that in the majority of these

STATEMENT OF MISCELLANEOUS CASES PENDING, INSTITUTED, AND DISPOSED OF, IN THE CIVIL COURTS OF THE PUNJAB, DURING THE YEAR 1862.

No.	NATURE OF CASES.	Pending at the close of last year.	Instituted during the year.	Total.	Disposed of.			Pending at the close of the year.
					Decided on their merits.	Struck off on default.	Total.	
I.	Execution of decrees, ...	3,385	34,282	37,667	27,516	6,925	34,441	3,223
II.	Claims preferred against attachment of property in execution of decrees, ...	60	1,332	1,392	1,206	118	1,324	69
III.	Contempt of Court, ...	1	211	212	212	...	212	...
IV.	Appeals in miscellaneous cases, ...	7	310	317	300	13	313	4
V.	Claim for leave to sue as pauper, ...	18	910	928	814	91	905	22
VI.	Claims to foreclose a mortgage or redemption, ...	...	22	22	19	2	21	1
VII.	Bankruptcy cases, ...	1	75	76	72	...	72	3
VIII.	Reference from other courts, ...	278	9,873	10,151	9,873	44	9,917	234
IX.	Petitions, returns, &c., ...	103	4,852	4,955	4,681	169	4,850	105
X.	Application for execution of summons, ...	8	8,105	8,113	8,096	10	8,106	7
	Total, ...	3,861	59,972	63,833	52,789	7,372	60,161	*3,668

* 4 cases transferred.

cases the parties had come to some amicable arrangement without having further recourse to the courts. No cases of execution of decrees were pending more than six months.

11. In eight cases, in order to realize the amount of decree, recourse was had to the sale of real property, which, in some cases, consisted of trees and gardens.

Sales in execution of decree.

12. 28,261 documents of all kinds were registered throughout the province during the past year. This is scarcely equal to the number registered in 1861, but is a great improvement on former years. The chief decrease has been in obligations for payments of money.

Registration.

13. The reports of officers regarding the use of model account books are very contradictory. There appears to be a general inclination on the part of the people to evade the rule, which is only tentative, and will not be enforced as a law, when public opinion is so strongly opposed to it. The reasons which led to the circulation of these account books for adoption, are recorded in the third paragraph of the Annual Report for 1859, under the head of "Regulation of documentary evidence."

Model Account Books.

14. Four Small Cause Courts had been established in 1861, at Delhi, Umritsur, Lahore, and Peshawur, but had been too short a time in working order for any opinion to be formed of this new measure.

Small Cause Courts.

During the past year, 13,132 suits for sums below Rs. 500 were disposed of by the Small Cause Courts, and public opinion is manifestly in favor of these new civil tribunals.

ABSTRACT OF CASES INSTITUTED AND DISPOSED OF IN PUNJAB SMALL CAUSE COURTS, DURING 1862.

	Lahore.	Umritsur.	Delhi.	Peshawur.	Simla.*	TOTAL.
Pending at close of last year, ...	12	34	17	68	...	131
Instituted during the year :—						
I. For money due on bond or contract, ...	3,119	1,641	1,345	2,730	1,226	10,061
II. For rent, ...	110	81	120	103	47	461
III. For personal property or its value, ...	114	1,350	1,012	79	14	2,569
IV. For damages, ...	18	11	9	12	10	60
TOTAL, ...	3,373	3,117	2,503	2,992	1,297	13,282
Disposed of during the year :—						
I. Exparte, ...	239	32	19	148	11	449
II. On confession, ...	749	938	1,327	811	371	4,196
III. By arbitration, ...	62	109	142	63	103	479
IV. By decision on merits, ...	1,333	1,273	498	1,209	611	4,924
V. Dismissed on default, ...	538	266	66	358	92	1,320
VI. Adjusted or withdrawn, ...	442	371	366	388	102	1,669
VII. Transferred to other courts, ...	...	65	23	...	7	95
TOTAL, ...	3,363	3,054	2,441	2,977	1,297	13,132
Pending at close of year, ...	10	63	62	15	...	150
Other work disposed of by Small Cause Judges, ...	6 criminal and 6 bankruptcy cases.	1 bankruptcy case.	Income Tax and pensions.	199 criminal, 9 revenue, and 303 miscellaneous.	90 civil, 36 criminal, and 307 miscellaneous cases.	

* Simla Court opened on 13th April 1862.

15. The civil work of Cantonment Joint Magistrates has been brought into the provincial statements for the first time. The amount of work, 6,175 cases, disposed of by them, is large, and these courts will become a valuable addition to our judicial agency. The Judicial Commissioner has been instructed to supervise carefully the working of these courts.

Cantonment Joint Magistrates.

16. Three per cent. of the whole civil business has been disposed of by honorary agency.

Honorary Agency.

17. Although hitherto native vakeels have not been allowed to practise in the Punjab courts, there is no prohibition of European practitioners. Admitting that there could be no question as to the value of an educated and honest bar, the Lieutenant Governor has felt that it would be far better to have none than a corrupt and inefficient one. Until we have some guarantee that the men who profess to be pleaders really know what they profess, it would be unsafe to open the door to vakeels.

Pleaders.

18. Instructions were accordingly sent last year to the Director of Public Instruction to form Law classes for the students in Government Schools. The report of the Director on the last examination shewed that four candidates had passed a successful examination at Lahore.

Law classes in Government Schools.

In a short time it is to be hoped that there will be numerous qualified candidates from whom to select Pleaders.

19. The creation of the office of Clerk of the Court has been found to relieve Judges of formal details to an appreciable extent, and thus gives them leisure to devote their attention more vigorously to the supervision of the work of the subordinate courts.

Clerk of the Court.

PART. II.—CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

20. The following tabular statement shews the working of the Criminal courts in the Punjab, during the past year :—

Amount of work disposed of.

Total No. of crimes reported.	Total number of cases brought to trial.	Total No. of Prisoners.	Total number convicted by Magistrate.	By Sessions Judge.	ACQUITTED.		Cases pending.
					By Magistrate.	By Judge.	
45,404	34,249	64,781	43,568	565	19,836	210	227

21. The criminal business in 1862 was less than in 1861, by 7,000 cases. The total number of persons brought to trial was 14,000 less than in the preceding year. The total number of acquittals was nearly the same as in the preceding year, and the proportion of acquittals to convictions in non-bailable offences was as 7 to 12.

Diminution of work.

22. Out of 34,249 cases brought to trial during the year, only 227 were left undecided at the end of the year.

Cases pending at the close of the year.

23. The average duration of original trials in Magistrates' courts decreased considerably, being for the province 6 days, both in Police and in other cases. The number of capital punishments amounted to 40, or 5 less than in 1861.

Average duration of trials.

Capital Sentence.

24. The Sessions cases were fewer than in former years. The decrease is owing to the extended powers granted by Act XV of 1862 to

Effect of Act XV of 1862.

Magistrates of districts, who dispose of all cases in which 7 years' imprisonment is a sufficient punishment.

Decrease of appeals to Magistrates' Courts.

25. Appeals to Magistrates' Courts have decreased considerably, and out of an aggregate of nearly 800 appeals, only 7 were left pending at the close of the year.

APPEAL STATEMENT.

	Total.	Orders confirmed or appeals rejected.	Modified or reversed.	Returned for re-investigation.	Transferred or pending.
Magistrates, ...	789	511	207	64	7
Sessions Judges, ...	2,539	1954	419	89	77
Judicial Commissioner,	433	398	7	18	10

Decrease of appeals to Sessions Courts.

26. Appeals to Sessions Courts were 122 less than in 1861. The statements shew that 8 per cent. of the total decisions were thus appealed, of which, in 89 per cent., the orders of the lower court were upheld.

Increase of appeals in Judicial Commissioner's Court.

27. In the Judicial Commissioner's Court, although the number of Sessions cases decreased, the number of appeals increased by 64, and 61 cases were reviewed by the Judical Commissioner under chapters XXIX and XXX of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

The duties of this Court have of late much increased as a Court of Revision.

Penal and Procedure Code.

28. The great event of the year has been the introduction of the Indian Penal and Procedure Codes. This has made a great change : and has

tended considerably to improvement in the administration of criminal justice. Attention has been drawn by the Judicial Commissioner and Sessions Judges to any serious departures from the Codes, and the necessity of adhering to the prescribed rules has been held out. At the same time no order has been allowed to be reversed on appeal, unless there has been a substantial failure of justice.

English record of evidence.

29. The Judicial Commissioner has prescribed certain rules regarding the extent to which English is to be used, or may be used in recording evidence. Cases prepared by every European officer have been examined by the Judicial Commissioner, and specimen sheets have been circulated, in order to secure the record of evidence in a concise and intelligible form.

Accommodation provided in courts.

30. Considerable improvement has been effected in the convenience and dignity of the Courts. Seats have been provided, and proper accommodation given to assessors and arbitrators.

Powers of Tehseeldars regulated according to new Codes.

31. The powers of Tehseeldars have been regulated in accordance with the new Codes. All are Subordinate Magistrates of the 2nd grade, and selected officers have been vested with the powers of Sub-Magistrate of the 1st grade.

Attention given to Lock-ups.

32. The Judicial Commissioner has given his attention to the state of the lock-ups for persons under trial, and has issued orders to place all in a sanitary state to prevent over crowding. The Inspector General of Prisons now regularly examines these buildings, when on his tour, and submits monthly returns to the Judicial Commissioner, who reports that the increased despatch in disposing of trials

clears the lock-ups ; and attention to the law with regard to bail keeps numbers from entering the building. A sensible reduction of the average number under trial in the province has been effected.

Honorary Native Magistrates for cities.

33. The establishment in the city of Lahore of a Board of Honorary Native Magistrates, for the trial and disposal of petty criminal charges, was noticed in the last year's report. This Board has performed the duties entrusted to its members satisfactorily, and has found favor with the people. It supplied a great want, and is pronounced by the Judicial Commissioner to be a success. This measure having been worked carefully at Lahore, has been extended to Umritsur and Goojranwala.

Jaghirdar Magistrates.

34. The Jaghirdars invested with Magisterial powers, have disposed of 1678 cases.

Satisfactory results of the appointment of Honorary officers.

35. The different Commissioners, under whose more immediate superintendence these Honorary officers have worked, have generally expressed their satisfaction with the manner in which the duties have been discharged. Raja Tej Singh's administration was not so favorably reported of, as was that of the rest : but his appointment was altogether exceptional, and has now ceased by his death. The Lieutenant Governor has observed a marked change for the better in the body politic, since the association of its chiefs with their rulers in the work of administration. Individual cases of ineptitude may possibly arise, but the system having once taken root ; every year, it may fairly be hoped, will see the number of men who shall anxiously qualify themselves for the envied distinction, greatly increase.

PART III.—POLICE.

Number of crimes reported and persons arrested.

36. The result of the past year's Police administration is thus shown :—

The total number of crimes reported in the province during 1862, was 44,664. Of this 29,353 cases were cognizable by the Police, who arrested 33,848 persons. In 8,548 cases the offenders could not be traced.

Number and cost of Police Force.

37. The numbers of the Police force for 1862, were 16,822, and the expenses, under various heads, were Rs. 31,00,000. From the various returns it is deduced that we had in 1862 one policeman for every 898 of the population, and one of the criminal class for every 338 of the population.

Comparison of state of crime.

38. The following table gives a comparison of the state of crime between 1862 and former years :—

CIS-INDUS.

1860,	Non-Bailable, ...	21,864
	Bailable, ...	17,977
1861,	Non-Bailable, ...	26,999
	Bailable	18,291
1862,	Non-Bailable, ...	18,813
	Bailable, ...	18,493

Difference per cent. for 1862 *as compared with* 1860 *and* 1861.

	Non-Bailable.		Bailable.	
	1860.	1861.	1860.	1861.
Difference, ...	14 per cent. decrease.	30 per cent. decrease.	2·8 per cent. increase.	1·6 per cent. increase.

1860,	Non-Bailable, ...	2,978
	Bailable, ...	4,377
1861,	Non-Bailable, ...	3,773
	Bailable, ...	4,669
1862,	Non-Bailable, ...	3,021
	Bailable, ...	4,337

Difference per cent. for 1862, *as compared with* 1860 *and* 1861.

	Non-Bailable.		Bailable.	
	1860.	1861.	1860.	1861.
Difference, ...	1 per cent. increase.	20 per cent. decrease.	0·8 per cent. decrease.	·7 per cent. decrease.

39. From this it will be seen that there was a decrease of 12 per cent. in the aggregate of non-bailable crime, as compared with 1861. There was an increase in murder, chiefly in the frontier districts, and attributed by officers to the alteration in the law regarding adultery. On the other hand, there has been a marked and very satisfactory decrease in professional crime.

Analysis thereof.

	Decrease.
Theft of Cattle, ...	3,026
Hurt by poison, ...	13
Highway Robbery, ...	158
House Trespass, Burglary, ...	2,148
Theft, ...	3,413

40. These returns, which have been carefully prepared by the Inspector General of Police, who has been at great pains to secure the faithful

Result satisfactory.

registry of all crimes that have been committed, are an ample testimony of the satisfactory state of the province during the past year.

Decrease in theft to be expected.

41. The famine and distress of 1860-61 had been followed by abundant seasons in 1862, and as prices fell, and the pressure on all classes was removed, it was reasonable to expect that the crime of theft, whether accompanied by violence or accomplished by midnight trespass, would diminish. Some credit, too, may be given to the organized efforts of the new Police, who, year by year, may be expected to increase in efficiency.

Professional thieves and habitual offenders.

42. In order to cope successfully with crime, it is necessary to become acquainted with the names and habits of those criminals who make it their profession to prey upon their neighbours, and these habitual offenders may be divided into 3 classes :—

1*st.*—Those who have been convicted, and have passed some time in our jails.

2*nd.*—Individuals who, though not yet convicted, are suspected as dangerous members of society.

3*rd.*—Tribes, such as Gypsies, Sansees, &c., whose unsettled life and occupation are a fruitful source of trouble to the public generally.

Necessity for ascertaining the effect of our laws and Police on such as have been in Jail,

43.—As regards the first class, it is undoubtedly necessary that we should take measures for ascertaining the effect of our laws and Police on habitual offenders, and for carrying out such a continued system of prison discipline and Police surveillance that the offender shall be, if

possible, reclaimed, and, if not, that society shall be protected from him.

Orders issued on the subject.

44. Hitherto this system of continuous surveillance has not been attempted. Habitual offenders are often discharged from jail without the Police department being informed. To remedy this evil, the Lieutenant Governor has directed that on the release of a prisoner from jail, the Superintendent shall send a descriptive roll to the District Superintendent of Police.

The next step regarding these men is thus described by the Inspector General of Police :—

"The Jail department keeping the Police informed of all habitual offenders discharged, it remains with the Police department to become acquainted with the "habitual offenders in jail," and be prepared, after the discharge of the offender, to give every possible aid in completing the good work we will suppose to have begun in the jail. I mean the reformation, or partial reformation of the prisoner. The Police should, whilst keeping themselves aware of his actions, after release, do all in their power to aid him in getting work, and the means of earning an honest livelihood. His Honor will recollect that the attention of District Superintendents was directed to the advantage of making themselves and their officers acquainted with the habitual offenders in our jails. At Kurnaul, a remarkable instance of the advantage occurred in an "habitual offender" voluntarily giving to the District Superintendent valuable information regarding a robbery of 10,000 rupees, which had been committed four years previously. The information led to the discovery of most of the property. Another great advantage, also, is in ensuring, so far as is possible, that if again convicted in that

district, the prisoner shall be known as an "old offender," and also, that full description can be sent of him to the district he will probably return to."

Measures to be taken against such as are suspected of criminal habits.

45. The second class of persons to be watched by the Police comprise the suspected characters whose loose habits and doubtful mode of gaining a livelihood render them the object of just suspicion in their village or town. To obtain correct information regarding them, the Police officer, or the Magistrate, would have recourse to the Head men, and more respectable members of the village communities; and, having satisfied himself that there were good grounds for placing the suspected men under surveillance, would demand security for the periods and under the conditions prescribed by Act XXV of 1861.

Progress made in acquiring a knowledge of habitual offenders.

46. The following return, prepared by the Inspector General for Cis-Indus territory, shews the progress made by his department in acquiring a knowledge of these habitual criminals.

Total population, 13,426,649.

Habitual offenders in Jail on 1st January 1863, 2,488, or 1 to 5,392 persons.

Do. in the district, formerly in Jail, and now at large, but under surveillance, 22,671, or 1 to 592 persons.

Do. who are known to the Police as such, but who have never been convicted, and are under surveillance, 10,330, or 1 to 1,299 persons.

Number of persons who have been taken up by the Police for the offence of being drunk, 296, or 1 to 45,360 persons.

Number of *known* habitual thieves or burglars brought to trial in 1862, 3,952, or 1 to 3,397 persons.

Number of suspicious characters proceeded against and placed in security in 1862, 1,803, or 1 to 7,446 persons.

Number of suspicious characters still on security from former years, 4,846, or 1 to 2,770 persons.

47. It remains now to notice the third class, the gypsy tribes, who, under the name of Sansees, Pukeewaras, Gitanos, and other appellations, are to be found in all parts of the world, presenting the same features, and even to some extent possessing the same dialect.

Difficulty in dealing with them.

It has long been a much discussed subject how we are to deal with such people. Sometimes they were driven from district to district, only to return and give future trouble. It is probable that there is no member of these notorious tribes who could not be legally placed in jail on default of security. But a different plan was proposed by Mr. E. A. Prinsep, when Deputy Commissioner of Syalkote, who thus writes :—

Mr. E. A. Prinsep's plan of settling them on waste lands.

"The plan of locating criminal classes in waste lands is nothing new. It has been attempted in other parts of India. When district officer of Sealkote, I discovered nearly half the crime was committed by certain classes of society,—Sansee, Pukeewaras, Chooras, and Selareeas.

"The first two were vagabond people, living in thatched huts, and constantly moving from place to place. The Chooras were chiefly village servants, but of the lowest order. The Selareeas

were an agricultural race, who owned some 120 estates; were addicted to lawless habits, and sheltered the vagrants.

"On enquiring into the cause of crime, I was struck with the complaint meeting me every where, that so long as thieving tribes were allowed to roam about, there could be no peace in the land. On the pretence of hunting and begging, they passed through villages, inspected premises, marking the ground by day. They came in gangs at night, very often armed with sticks; their rule was, never to leave empty handed. If it was hot weather, they would creep up to the roofs of houses, and snatch away ear-rings from women when asleep. If it was harvest time, they stole the corn; and if alms were refused, they punished the owners by plundering their granaries at night.

"Their boldness became a bye-word, till at last, both the ordinary course of law and the inventions of the Police failed to check their depredations. There were four brothers, who styled themselves as Rajaoree, Peshaoree, Kalonore, and Lahoree, from 4 cities over which they pretended to hold sway, or, what is not improbable, from their being the centres of the districts in which each was the king-thief. Two of these have died; Lahoree has been in jail at least four times, and was one of the ringleaders; but such has been the influence of the new life, I heard he has taken to agriculture, and confesses himself a changed man.

"The three chief causes which led to so much open crime of this kind were—

I. The want of fixed abodes.
II. The want of means of livelihood.
III. The predatory habits of the people.

"The Police usually had recourse to watching and hunting down these tribes. Finding this unavailing, they were known to

summon and keep them locked during the dark nights within the Police station, liberating them in the morning.

"One effect of this was to drive them to break up their encampments. For sake of respectability, they lived in detached groups, but within easy reach one of another. Headmen harboured them. Village watchmen shared their illegal spoil. When pursued by the Police, they were passed on from village to village, till it was discovered that this system of detached residence only led the more to the concealment of thieves; the Police were defeated, and the people harassed on every side.

"As for punishment no good resulted from it. No sooner out of jail than they were again arrested, convicted, and incarcerated. Their ways were evil. They knew no better. Theft was a sport. Experience taught it was impossible to trust them abroad, and it was hopeless to restrain them merely by punishments.

Mr. Prinsep, therefore, recommended "that they should be forced to reside on lands belonging to Government, and to bring them under cultivation. They were allowed temporarily to reap the entire fruits of their labors. During the day time they were under no restraint, but if they absconded, as several did, they were subjected to corporal punishment when they were retaken, or when they returned to their families at night; they lived in houses within an enclosure, guarded by sentries, and were thrice mustered and counted.

"The extent of the settlements, of which there are six, varies from 412 acres, the largest; to 150 acres, the smallest. The number of men, women, and children, is altogether no less than 2,454.

"There is satisfactory evidence that, since these settlements were established, there has been a sensible diminution of crime;

the neighbouring population have given proof of their appreciation of the reformatories; and the effect on the settlers themselves, notwithstanding their habitual aversion to hard labor, is represented as beneficial.

"The peculiar criminal element of hereditary houseless wandering thieves, banded in families and tribes, but dispersed through an extensive rural district, preying on the poorer portion of the respectable community, and a particular object of alarm to women, has, by these measures, been laid bare and specially dealt with.

"It is justly stated that the ordinary penal procedure had totally failed in repressing this element. Individuls were, no doubt, occasionally arrested and imprisoned, but their families were maintained by their associates; and the confederacy, strongly bound together by ties of blood, habits and traditions, continued to ply their hereditary trade of theft without serious interruption; so that, although it was universally known "that they subsisted by robbery and were execrated as a public nuisance, their immunity from legal conviction left them as a body permanently efficient for crime.

Measures taken approved by the Lieutenant Governor.

48. It appears to the Lieutenant Governor that the measures which have been taken by the local authorities, namely, of dealing with these hereditary criminals as tribes and families, and not as individuals, is judicious, and warranted by the circumstances. There are probably many points in which experience will shew that the system is capable of improvement, but His Honor has no hesitation in giving his approval to the main principles.

They are somewhat similar to those pursued in Ireland.

49. In some principles these particulars are identical with those regulating the third or intermediate state of imprisonment of habitual criminals in Ireland, as will be seen from the

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following extract from the remarks of Captain Walter Crofton, C. B., Chairman of the Directors of Irish Government Prisons.

"The training is special, and the position of the convict made as natural as possible, no more restraint being exercised over him than would be necessary to maintain order in any well regulated establishment. At 'Lusk Common,' within fifteen miles of Dublin, there has been for the last five years and a half an intermediate establishment for employing convicts *in the reclamation of the land*, and for carrying out principles which have proved so beneficient to themselves and the public."

Necessity of affording incentives to reform.

50. The Lieutenant Governor is himself disposed, even in the case of ordinary habitual criminals, to recognize the necessity of affording incentives to reform, simultaneously with the continuance of punishment. But in the case of these unfortunate tribes, this necessity is still more evident.

Such incentives have not been offered in vain.

It is shewn that such incentives have not been held out in vain, and that whilst Government have granted a lease of land and supplied agricultural stock and means of irrigation, the criminals have, in some degree, thrown off their natural habits of idleness and taken themselves to the plough.

The Lieut. Governor's observations on his visit to the Reformatories.

51. These reformatories were visisted early this year by the Lieutenant Governor, with Mr. McNabb, who has displayed great interest in them. The inmates appeared happy and contented; not a single complaint was made. The harvest, which was being reaped, was a very fair one. The cattle looked sleek and well fed. The men and women were well clothed and housed.

A school house has been built in each reformatory, where instruction is daily given. The Lieutenant Governor has never witnessed a more satisfactory sight than the reclamation of these lawless tribes. They are gradually being allowed more liberty, and in the course of a few years will be merged into the general population.

Honorary Police officers.

52. The Honorary Police officers, whose successful exertions were favorably noticed in the last year's report, have continued to do well.

Reduction of Police.

53. In accordance with the desire of the Supreme Government for a reduction of the cost of the Punjab Police, the Lieutenant Governor reviewed in a searching manner the detail of all Police establishments, and fixed the sum of 26 lakhs as the limit for cost of all Police of every kind throughout the Punjab.

The progressive reduction in the Police establishments since 1859, has been very marked :

1859,	...	...	...	46,61,013.
1860-61,	...	...	...	35,69,671.
1861-62,	...	...	...	31,50,000.
1862-63,	...	...	...	29,16,757.
1863-64,	...	...	...	26,26,000.

New Police system introduced Trans-Indus with some modification.

54. Hitherto no attempt had been made to introduce the new system of Police into the Trans-Indus districts, as the new system of Police had not had sufficient trial, in the Punjab proper, to render its extension to the frontier advisable.

In conformity, however, with the wishes of the Supreme Government, this has now been done ; but some modifications being

found absoluting necessary, it was arranged that the Police officer attached to each district should be an Assistant, in the Police Department, to the Deputy Commissioner, in whose hands it was considered advisable that the direction of the Police should for the present be vested.

The Police force of the Trans-Indus Divisions has been ordered to be incorporated in the Punjab Police, the gradations of rank generally assimilated, and all duties now performed by the organized Police, Cis-Sutlej, are to be taken by the Trans-Indus Police.

The European Assistant, according to the same arrangement, is subject to the general supervision of the Inspector General and Deputy Inspector General.

55. Henceforth the Frontier Police is entirely separate from the Frontier Force, and bears no other relation to it than that borne by the Police to the Military in other part of India.

Frontier Police now distinct from Frontier Force.

56. Major G. Hutchinson, Inspector General of Police, performed his duties ably, and to the entire satisfaction of His Honor.

Major Hutchinson's services.

57. The following officers in the Police Department deserve especial notice for their services during the past year :—

Those of other officers.

DEPUTY INSPECTORS GENERAL.

Major J. W. Younghusband, now officiating as Inspector General.

Major R. N. Tronson.

Major G. McAndrew.

Major H. N. Millar.

Captain A. H. Bamfield, Assistant to Inspector General.

District Superintendents.

Major E. S. Dennis.
Captain E. N. Perkins.
Lieut. W. W. Boddam.
Captain C. F. Smith.
Captain J. C. P. Baillie.
Brevet Captain J. W. Orchard.
Major D. Mocattta.
Lieut. O. Menzies.
Captain R. H. Wall.
Lieut. W. Hamilton.
Lieut. C. H. Ewart.
Lieut. A. Goldney.
Captain P. H. F. Harris.
Captain Q. D. Parsons.
Lieutenant J. S. Tait.
Captain A. H. Millett.
Lieutenant R. M. Sewell.

Assistant District Superintendents.

Lieutenant R. J. Wimberley.
Mr. R. W. Kinchant.
Lieutenant T. H. Scott.
Mr. J. H. Herdon.
Mr. J. McAndrew.
Mr. P. A. Rattigan.
Mr. E. L. Charde.
Mr. M. Morris.
Mr. W. W. Green.
Mr. G. L. Kelly.

Mr. R. C. Jones.
Mr. J. S. Christie.
Mr. W. Ward.
Mr. H. J. Teasdale.
Mr. T. A. O'Connor.
Mr. H. S. Nicholetts.
Mr. R. S. Bruere.

PART IV.—JAILS.

58. In 1861, twelve jails in this province were closed, and a considerable saving of expense was effected, whilst the supervision over the remainder was somewhat increased.

Three jails re-opened.

But during the past year it was found necessary to re-open three jails, at Goojrat, Goordaspoor, and Lahore. The experience of two years shewed that the small third class jails could not receive, with safety to life, more prisoners than the number to hold which they were originally built.

59. The daily average number of prisoners during 1862, was smaller than in 1861, being 10,705 last year to 11,185 in 1861. Taking the returns of convicts for the past ten years, it may be assumed that ten thousand is the daily average of convicts in the Punjab.

Average number of convicts.

60. The total expenditure was rupees 4,67,717. This shews a slight increase on the former year, but is due partly to the re-opening of three jails; an expenditure of rupees 50,000 was incurred on the second circle of the Lahore Central Jail, and on the new Barracks at Umballa, Dera Ismail Khan, and Rohtuck.

Total expenditure.

61. The average price of wheat throughout the year was 23 seers, 10 chittacks per rupee. This is much higher than it was before the famine, and the cost of a prisoner's food and fuel, which before was only rupees 9, is now upwards of rupees 16.

Increased cost of Food.

62. Taking into consideration every item of expense for maintaining and guarding prisoners within the jail, the average cost per head is rupees 25-3-9, which shews a decrease of rupees 2-5-8 per head over the former year.

Decrease in average total cost per head.

63. There was a satisfactory improvement in the health of the prisoners, the mortality having fallen to 6 per cent. The mean average mortality for the past ten years is 5·74 per cent., including every casualty, whether by cholera, or accident, or resulting from old age. A pestilential kind of fever broke out in some of the jails, and was very fatal while it lasted, but it only continued six months, and it is satisfactory to know that there has been no indication of its subsequent return.

Improvement in health.

64. During the months of August and September, cholera visited the Lahore Central Jail, but the prisoners being at once moved into camp, and strict sanitary measures being adopted by the Superintendent, the disease was speedily checked, and out of 2,110 prisoners, there were only 122 cases, of which 44 proved fatal.

Few deaths from cholera.

65. The result of the operation of the new Penal Code, by which no woman is now punished for adultery, is apparent in the great reduction, equal to 30 per cent. of the number of women punished

Penitentiary for women.

by imprisonment. A Penitentiary establishment has been opened at Lahore, to which the women from the surrounding jails have been removed, and are subjected to a wholesome system of education, discipline, and classification.

Progress of Education.

66. 5,570 prisoners, or 55 per cent. of the whole number were under instruction, and the Inspector General states that one instance has already been officially reported of a prisoner, who, when he first entered the jail, could not read or write, obtaining a livelihood after his release from jail by teaching boys in his own village.

Falling off in profits of Jail manufactures.

67. The profits of jail manufactures were only rupees 48,418, and indicate a large falling off when compared with the results obtained in former years, for which no adequate explanation has been given. One jail, that at Mooltan, has been a remarkable exception to the rule, and the Inspector General is of opinion that the fault lies with the Superintendents of the different prisons. He argues that if the officer in charge of the jail was conducting a mercantile business, and had so many hundred hands placed at his disposal, he would procure a more favorable out-turn. But against this must be put the fact of actual experience, for in 1861, the labor of the inmates of the Central Jail, amounting to 2,100, was leased to a contractor, for an average of rupees 10,000 per annum, at the suggestion of the Inspector General, for 3 years, but at the end of the first year, the contractor found the arrangement so profitless that he threw up the lease. The Lieutenant Governor has ordered a strict enquiry to be made and a report to be furnished as to a more profitable mode of working the prisoners.

Escapes.

68. Out of 34,387 prisoners, 14 made their escape, and of these 9 were re-captured.

69. The monitor system in the Lahore Central Jail has proved successful during the past year. To work the system properly, it is necessary for the officer in charge of the jail to be constantly on the spot, and to give much of his time to careful supervision of the prisoners.

Continued success of Monitor system.

In Rawul Pindee, where the services of a separate Superintendent could not be given, the experiment of monitors has not answered so well.

70. The Lieutenant Governor notices favorably the exertions of Dr. Hathaway, Inspector General of Prisons, and of Dr. Dallas, Superintendent Central Jail, who has been lately appointed to officiate for Dr. Hathaway, during the absence of that officer.

Commendation of officers.

Section II.—Revenue.

PART I.—LAND TAX.

71. The past year was marked by favorable seasons, and the returns of Land Revenue are, in consequence, very satisfactory. The actual collections were upward of 5½ lakhs in excess of the former year, and the balances, chiefly nominal or recoverable, were less than in 1861-62, by nearly five lakhs. That only two per cent. of the whole demand remained, for any reason whatever, uncollected, speaks well for the prosperity of the country, and the promptness of the landholders in meeting their engagements.

Returns satisfactory.

Comparison of demand and collections.

72. Comparative Table of Land Tax and Miscellaneous Revenue, 1861-62 and 1862-63 :—

Year.	Demand.	Collections.	Balances.	Particulars of Balances.				Percentage on demand	
				In train of liquidation.	Doubtful or undetermined.	Irrecoverable.	Nominal.	Of Collections.	Of Balances.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
1861-62	1,94,37,736	1,86,02,320	8,35,416	1,67,879	48,744	3,54,996	2,63,797	96·	4·
1862-63	1,95,27,558	1,91,79,001	3,48,557	33,961	46,761	24,030	2,43,805	98·	2·
Difference,	+ 89,822	+ 5,76,681	— 4,86,859	— 1,33,918	— 1,983	— 3,30,966	— 20,992	+ 2·	— 2.

Detail of the two principal headings of the above income :—

Year.	Demand.		Collections.	
	Land Tax including Tribute and Service commutation.	Miscellaneous.	Land Tax &c.	Miscellaneous.
1861-62,	1,90,86,546	3,51,190	1,82,51,130	3,51,190
1862-63,	1,89,63,997	5,63,561	1,86,24,038	5,54,963
Difference, ...	— 1,22,549	+ 2,12,371	+ 3,72,908	+ 2,03,773

Decrease in Land Revenue.

73. The demand on account of Land Revenue, &c., for 1862-63, is thus shewn to have been less than in the previous year; but the decrease is nominal, and is caused from the transfer of the proceeds from rukhs from the General to the Miscellaneous Rent Roll. On the contrary, the demand of Land Revenue for the past, was virtually greater than in the previous year, from the confiscation of the Bullubgurh estate, in the Delhi district, which had hitherto been under attachment.

Increase in Miscellaneous.

74. The large accession of Miscellaneous Revenue proceeds, in a great measure, from the above cause; another reason for this increase is, that the Mooltan and some other rukhs were assessed for more than in the previous year.

The above explanation will account, also, for the increase in the entire demand of 1862-63 over the previous year.

75. These were considerably greater than in the previous year; 1st, from the increase, as above stated, in the demand; 2nd, from the more favorable season and the comparatively small arrears; and lastly, a sum of 22,750 rupees was brought to credit, in the Lahore district, from the sale proceeds of wood cut by the Railway Department, from rukhs in this district.

Collections increased.

76. The arrears are very much less than they were at the close of 1861-62; but it must be remembered that the balances of the two previous years were unusually large, from the suspensions and remissions allowed in consequence of the famine. In the past year, the only considerable balances of Land Revenue appear against the following districts:—

Balances diminished.

Heavy in certain districts.

Districts.	In train of liquidation.	Doubtful.	Irrecoverable.	Nominal.	Total.
Dehli,	6,332	29,299	98	6,653	42,382
Goordaspoor, ...	100	...	873	1,31,525	1,32,498
Dera Ismael Khan,	506	161	1,082	68,283	70,032
			Total Rupees, ...		2,44,912

Thus, out of a total arrear of 3,48,557 rupees, more than two-thirds appear against these three districts.

77. The large arrears in Dehli are for the most part real, and are caused by an extensive inundation, owing to the heavy rains, and by reductions allowed in the newly acquired estate of Bullubgurh.

Cause of large arrears in Dehli.

The large nominal balance in Goordaspoor is again owing to the exchange of territory with Rajah Tej Singh.

Do. in Goordaspoor.

The balance in Dera Ismael Khan has resulted from the revision of settlements, the old demand being retained on the rent roll till these proceedings are reported and sanctioned; also from the collections in certain estates, held under direct management, being paid to the Nawab of Tânk,—this being an erroneous method of account, which has, for the current year, been corrected.

Do. in Dera Ismail Khan.

78. The following table, taken in connexion with the foregoing remarks, which show how large a proportion of the balances is strictly nominal, will show with what facility the Land Revenue must have been realized, in the past year, throughout the Punjab. It is satisfactory to note that their were but two cases of imprisonment for arrears, of 2 days duration only; one case only of farm, and one of Kham holding. There were, however, 19 Pattees transferred in one way or other, and 53 cases of distraint of personal property, in but few of which sale had to be resorted to. The number of Processes issued has differed but little from last year.

Ninety-eight per cent of the demand realized.

Divisions.	Per-centage of Revenue realized, (Excluding fractions.)
Dehli, ...	98·
Hissar, ...	99·
Amballa, ...	99·
Jhalunder, ...	99·
Amritsur, ...	95·

Lahore,	... ...	99·
Rawulpindee,	... ...	99·
Mooltan,	... ...	99·
Derajat,	... ...	94·
Peshawur,	... ...	99·
	Total, ...	98·

Increase of litigation.

79. Table of regular suits and appeals disposed of:—

	Disposed of.		Pending.	
	1861-62.	1862-63.	1861-62.	1862-63.
Regular Revenue Suits, ...	28,516	32,065	1,471	1,144
Appeals from Subordinates to Deputy Commissioners, ...	3,580	4,133	111	84
Ditto ditto to Commissioners, ...	4,312	4,816	423	732
Do. from Commrs. to Finl. Commr.,...	633	925	246	260

This shews a further increase of litigation, and may be attributed to the same causes as last year, or more especially to the increasing value of land.

Causes of it.

80. The increased value of land, and the growing acquaintance of parties with their recorded status and rights, are the undoubted causes of this. There are few District officers who do not notice this, and in the districts first settled the fact is becoming most prominent in many ways.

Explanation regarding remarks on para. 58 of last years' report.

81. With reference to the remarks of the Supreme Government on this subject, in connection with the statement in the 58th para. of last year's report, that the increase in litiga-

tion is caused by facilities which have recently been afforded for challenging the settlement record, full explanation is afforded in the Financial Commissioner's Circular, a copy of which is annexed to this report.*

PART II.—EXCISE AND OPIUM.

82.—

Abkaree Receipts. ABKAREE.

Year.	Demand.	Collections.	Balances.
1861-62, ...	4,06,505	3,60,882	45,623
1862-63, ...	3,61,888	3,41,662	20,186
Difference, ...	— 44,617	— 19,220	— 25,487

Decrease of revenue accounted for.

83. There was a decrease in this revenue as compared with 1861-62, which may be attributed to the experimental introduction into 10 districts of the Sudder distillery system. In districts in which this scheme was not tried, there was a small increase of income. To the above deficiency in the Abkaree collections is to be added Rs. 31,051, expended during the year in the establishment and maintenance of Sudder distilleries; so that the loss from this experiment may be computed at half a lakh. But of the arrears, Rs. 4,199 are shewn to be recoverable. Experience has clearly shewn that the rates of both still head duties and shop license fees were fixed

* Financial Commissioner's Circular 65, dated 21st July 1860. Appendix I, B.

88. With regard to deficient duty in salt on the Dehli line, the Commissioner of Customs attributes it, in a great measure, to the increased illicit manufacture of salt in the Oude provinces. The Commissioner further considers that the loss is partly caused from the great demand for carriage for the exportation of cotton in the past year, and as this speculation afforded a greater profit than salt, a portion of the capital heretofore employed in the salt trade was devoted to the purchase of cotton.

Cause of it.

89. On the other hand, the increased collections on the salt range is to be accounted for from the fact that the enhanced duty levied on salt was in force all 1862-63, while it was only in operation 7 months of the previous year. The quantity of salt, for which Passes were issued, was actually 5,091 maunds less than in 1861-62. The collections from these mines since the year closed have been unusually large.

Increased revenue on the Salt Range accounted for.

90. The accession of revenue from the duty levied on saccharine produce on the Delhi line is no doubt the result of the increased duty imposed on this article, and the increased consumption of sugar from the cheapness of other products during the past year. The Commissioner mentions that the enhanced duty has had no injurious effects on the trade, for all the customs houses shew an increase in this staple.

Increase of revenue from saccharine produce.

91. The falling off in the customs collections on the Sutlej is remarkable, especially as this establishment was only in existence some four months of the previous year. The Collector, however, consi-

Decrease in collections on the Sutlej.

ders that the loss is entirely owing to sugar being allowed to pass down the Chenab and Indus free of duty, and states that even goor and sugar are conveyed to Mooltan by land, and despatched from thence by the Chenab to Foreign States and Sindh. Should this prove correct, it may probably be advisable to extend the line to the left bank of the Indus, leaving that river free for the exportation of saccharine produce to Sindh.

Additional Revenue from the establishment of Sutlej Customs Line.

92. In addition, however, to the direct duty levied on the Sutlej, the collections at Sirsa have been considerably increased by the establishment of the Sutlej Customs line. From the monthly statement of Customs collections received, it appears that a duty of Rs. 46,183 was thus paid into the Sirsa Customs office during the past year, for 94,716 maunds of saccharine produce which passed down the Sutlej and crossed the Sutlej Customs line.

PART IV.—CANAL REVENUE.

Receipts and expenditure.

93. The receipts and expenditure on account of Canals for 1862-63 were as follows :—

Designation of Canals.	Year.	Receipts for water rent, Mills &c.	Enhancement of Land Revenue resulting from Canals.	Disbursements.	
				New works, additions, and compensation for Land.	Establishment, Repairs, &c.
Western Jumna Canals, and Delhi works, ...	1861-62.	4,06,729	3,88,507	95,426	2 34,088
	1862-63.	3,57,323	3,88,507	40,674	1,78,011
Baree Doab and Husli Canals of the Ravi, ...	1861-62.	3,06,630	78,534	6,45,803	3,84,319
	1862-63.	3,38,594	78,534	3,13,677	3,23,665
Sutlej, Chenab, and Indus Canals and river works,	1861-62.	39,338	5,29,734	91,237	1,53,363
	1862-63.	82,927	5,29,734	1,46,776	2,09,769
Total,	1861-62.	7,52,697	9,96,775	8,32,466	7,71,770
	1862-63.	7,78,844	9,96,775	5,01,127	7,11,445
Difference, ...	...	+ 26,147	...	—3,31,339	—60,325

94. There is a total increase of rupees 26,147 over the collections of the previous year, but on the Western Jumna Canals there is a large decrease, which was only to be expected. The receipts of 1861-62 were altogether exceptional, owing to the famine. Every acre that could possibly be reached by the water was irrigated. Hence the reduction in the succeeding year as compared with its predecessor.

Receipts of the previous year exceptional.

In the Baree Doab the increase is slight, but in disbursements there is a very considerable decrease.

PART V.—INCOME TAX.

95.—

Demand and collections.

Year.	Demand.	Collections.				Balances.	Remarks.
		One per cent.	Two per cent.	Three per cent.	Total.		
1861-62.	10,76,478	1,58,757	3,08,589	4,63,731	9,31,077	1,52,837	These will not make up the demand for 1861-62, as the latter includes surplus items.
1862-63.	8,76,824	1,63,550	1,49,939	4,74,663	7,88,152	88,672	
Difference,	— 1,99,654	+ 4,793	— 1,58,650	+ 10,932	— 1,42,925	— 64,165	

96. The returns exhibit a considerable decrease in the aggregate income in 1862-63, as compared with the previous year, but this is chiefly under the 2 per cent. schedule, which was abrogated from August 1862, and the above table contains the collections under this heading for one instalment, covering the period from February to June 1862.

Decrease caused by abrogation of 2 per cent. tax.

97. The balances are large, but of the entire arrears at least rupees 66,000 are recoverable. It is stated by the Financial Commissioner that the great bulk of the balances is due from Europeans.

Balances large, but recoverable.

PART VI.—STAMPS.

98. The income derived from this source is as follows :—

Receipts.

Year.	Sale of Law Stamps.	Duty on unstamped papers.	Penalties.	Bill and Receipt Stamps.	TOTAL.
1861-62.	9,27,641	4,012	1,884	39,991	9,73,028
1862-63.	8,77,450	2,390	7,321	61,342	9,48,503
Difference, ...	— 50,191	— 1,622	+ 5,937	+ 21,351	— 24,525

99. The decrease of 24,528 rupees, detailed above, may be satisfactorily explained, as the alteration in the manner of charging fees for serving law processes, which are now paid for in cash instead of by stamps, as heretofore, would of course cause a diminution in the sale of stamps.

Decrease accounted for.

100. The provisions of the Stamp Act are beginning to be much better observed every where now than they had been hitherto, and a proportionate increase in the income under the head of penalties is perceptible.

The Act better observed.

101. The new Stamp Press sent from Calcutta has been at work in the Financial Commissioner's office since February. Rules for its management were issued by a notification of the Local Government, and already there is a considerable income, whilst the cost of maintaining the Press is next to nothing.

Stamp Press.

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102. The subjoined table shews a decrease of 1,82,960 rupees of revenue, most of which may be ascribed to the abolition of the tax on incomes below 500 rupees per annum. There is a large increase under the heads of Land and Canal Revenue, but it is more than counterbalanced by the decrease under the Miscellaneous head, which is always an uncertain source.

General Summary of increase and decrease of Revenue.

Years.		Land Tax, including Tribute and Miscellaneous items.	Spirits, Drugs and Opium.	Salt and Customs.	Canal Revenue.	Assessed Taxes.	Stamps.	Miscellaneous, exclusive of Post Office and Electric Telegraph.	TOTAL.
1861-62.	Rs.	1,86,02,320	5,86,853	68,60,980	7,49,850	9,31,077	9,73,028	8,45,301	2,95,49,409
	£.	1,860,232	58,685	686,098	74,985	93,107	97,303	84,530	2,954,940
1862-63	Rs.	1,88,84,798	5,47,961	68,56,870	7,78,844	7,88,152	9,48,503	5,61,321	2,93,66,449
	£.	1,888,479	54,796	685,687	77,884	78,815	94,850	56,132	2,936,644
Difference,	Rs.	+ 2,82,478	— 38,892	— 4,110	+ 28,994	— 1,42,925	— 24,525	— 2,83,980	— 1,82,960
	£.	28,247	3,889	411	2,899	14,292	2,453	28,398	18,296

Section III.—

Progress of Education.

103.—The progress of education in the general statement :—

Description of Schools.		No. of schools.	No. of scholars on the rolls at the close of the year.	No. of scholars attending daily, on an average, during the year.
Zillah Schools, ...	1861-62,	23	2,283	1,814
	1862-63,	22	2,741	1,969
Normal Schools, ...	1861-62,	8	405	377
	1862-63,	8	368	319
Tehseeli Schools, Town Schools, ...	1861-62,	119	6,765	5,452
	1862-63,	56	4,472	3,892
Village Schools, ...	1861-62,	1,750	38,849	31,016
	1862-63,	1,807	46,559	38,299
Female Schools, ...	1861-62,	52	1,312	1,168
	1862-63,	103	2,224	1,539
Grant-in-aid (superior), ...	1861-62,	10	1,729	1,485
	1862-63,	17	2,559	1,972
Grant-in-aid (inferior), ...	1861-62,	20	1,137	880
	1862-63,	23	1,067	842
General establishments and charges,	1861-62,	...	...	...
	1862-63,	...	...	...
Buildings, ...	1862-63,	...	...	...
Totals, ...	1861-62,	1,982	52,480	42,192
	1862-63,	2,036	59,990	48,832

Education.

Punjab during the past year may be gathered from the following

Aggregate expenditure from all sources.	Chargeable to Imperial Revenues.	Chargeable to one per cent. educational cess fund.	Cost of educating each pupil.					
			Total cost.			Cost to Government.		
83,404	66,414	2,801	45	15	7	36	9	9
87,258	70,760	2,012	44	5	...	35	15	...
36,920	14,957	21,880	97	14	10	39	10	9
32,770	13,308	19,402	102	11	8	41	11	6
59,136	1,278	*54,977	6	11	9	...	3	9
19,211	1,030	17,088	4	14	10	...	4	2
1,87,174	3,195	*1,81,300	4	7	2	...	1	...
1,60,361	3,062	1,52,494	4	3	0	...	1	...
3,170	...	3,170	2	11	6	...	...	...
5,875	8	5,866	3	13	...	...	...	1
36,760	19,180	...	24	12	...	12	14	11
1,92,526	19,323	...	32	...	9	13	8	4
23,656	10,518	...	26	14	1	11	15	3
25,216	10,251	...	29	15	1	12	2	9
81,064	60,216	20,848	...	...	...	...	...	...
91,788	70,854	20,933	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,08,072	...	1,08,072	...	...	...	...	...	...
5,11,284	1,75,758	2,84,976	...	...	...	...	...	...
7,23,077	2,60,596	3,25,867	...	...	...	...	...	...

* Of these rupees 73,864 on buildings.

104. The aggregate number of schools under Government management, or connected with Government, have increased by 54, the number of scholars on their rolls by 7,510, and their average daily attendance by 6,640. The expenditure, from all sources, has advanced from about 5 to 7 lakhs. Of this difference, about 85,000 rupees were derived from imperial revenue, and 41,000 rupees from the 1 per cent. educational cess fund. At the close of April 1863, there were altogether 2,036 schools, containing about 60,000 scholars. In zillah and town and village schools, the cost of education per head has somewhat decreased, but in normal and female schools, it has slightly advanced. Upwards of a lakh of rupees was devoted to the erection of school buildings during the year, out of the 1 per cent. educational cess fund.

Increase of schools, scholars, and expenditure.

105. English education has made great progress during the last 4 years in the Punjab. There are now 5,834 youths learning that language.

Number studying English.

Boys learning English.	At the close of			
	1859-60.	1860-61.	1861-62.	1862-63.
At zillah schools, ...	720	1,594	2,016	2,516
At grant-in-aid schools, (connected with Government Vernacular schools), ...	2	...	449	898
At grant-in-aid schools (superior), ...	1,003	1,570	1,974	2,420
Total, ...	1,725	3,164	4,439	5,834

106. The levy of fees, also, at all classes of Government schools, continues to advance steadily, as will be seen from the following statement:

Income from tuition fees.

Fees levied.	1859-60.			1860-61.			1861-62.			1862-63.		
At zillah schools, ...	520	...	9	4,020	1	10	4,368	14	6	4,690	5	3
At tehseeli or town schools,	614	...	3	1,308	6	7	1,208	1	8	1,092	13	...
At village schools, ...	...	...	...	2,919	14	4	2,618	9	6	3,636	...	9
Total, ...	1,134	1	...	8,248	6	9	8,195	9	3	9,419	3	...

The Lieutenant Governor views this increase with satisfaction, as it shews a steadily advancing appreciation of the advantages of learning.

107. The Punjab is still divided, for educational purposes, into 3 circles. The first, with head quarters at Umballa, includes 10 districts (one, Thaneysur, having been merged during the year in Umballa and Kurnaul), lying south and east of the Sutlej. The 2nd, or Lahore circle, comprises 12 districts, lying between that river and the Chenab. The 3rd, or Rawul Pindee circle, extends from the latter line to the frontier, and is of most unmanageable dimensions. Its territorial extent spreads over upwards of 46,000 square miles.

Circles of inspection.

108. The system of inspection has been well worked, and produces successful results, not only in the increased number of pupils, but also in the improved nature of the education.

Benefits of inspection.

109. The total number of scholars in zillah schools on the rolls at the close of the year, amounts to 2,741, in place of 2,283 of the previous year. The daily average attendance has likewise been 1,969 instead of 1,814. The number of boys learning English has increased from 2,016 to 2,516. These schools are becoming more popular with the Mahomedan population, who, generally, are suspicious of English education, as tending to subvert their religious impressions. There are now 619 scholars of this creed, in place of 505 of the previous year. With the growth of these schools, too, and the progress of their classes, the study of Persian, which is prescribed along with Urdû, except in the lowest classes, has greatly extended. There are 1,290 boys reading Persian now, to 577 only in the previous year.

Zillah Schools.

General comparison.

110. The standard of study is improving, and the progress made in the schools at Delhi, Lahore, and Umritsur, is encouraging. The attendance at the first named has risen greatly. The Director gives some important statistics in comparing the condition of the present Delhi school with that of the old Delhi college shortly before the mutiny. It seems that although the *expenditure is one-third* only of what it used to be, *the number of students has doubled*, and this too in spite of the inducements to study in the *shape of monthly scholarships having fallen off in the ratio of* 1 *to* 14.

Progress of the Delhi, Lahore, and Umritsur schools.

At Umritsur there has been an advance in attendance from 151 to 201, although the school is still held in the Rambagh, at a distance from the city. At Lahore the attendance has altered but little. The young sirdars, and other youths of the best fami-

lies in the Punjab, still come to the higher department, and, on the whole, work with praiseworthy diligence.

Success of candidates for entrance to Calcutta University.

116. The progress in study has been most conspicuous at the three schools of the 1st grade. The best proof of this, perhaps, is the success of their students at the last December entrance examination of the Calcutta University. The following table shows the number of candidates sent up by each, the number who passed, and the subjects in which failures occurred.

Calcutta University Entrance Examination :—

Zillah Schools.	Number of candidates.	Passed in		Failed in			
		1st Division.	2nd Division.	English.	Urdu.	History and Geography.	Mathematics.
Lahore, ...	4	1	2	1	...	...	...
Delhi, ...	3	...	3	...	...	...	...
Umritsur, ...	5	...	1	4	2	1	1
TOTAL, ...	12	1	6	5	2	1	1

Besides the above, the Lahore Mission School sent up three pupils and a pupil teacher, the latter educated entirely at that institution, and one of the number obtained a place in the 2nd division; eight *bona fide* students of the Punjab have, therefore, matriculated in December 1862, in addition to the four of the previous year.

Want of a College.

112. Among the successful students at Lahore, were two of the Upper or Sirdar's department. The great want of an institution in the Punjab, where matriculated students can pursue their studies in the higher branches of literature, has occupied the attention of the Lieutenant Governor, and has been represented to the Supreme Government.

Written examinations held in June and October.

113. Written examinations were held by the Inspectors, of all but the very lowest classes in their zillah schools, during June last, previous to the mid-summer vacation. In October again, a general written examination of all superior Government and grant-in-aid schools was conducted by paid examiners.

The Director of Public Instruction has recorded his satisfaction with the manner in which these examinations have been generally conducted.

Examination of Law classes.

114. In January an examination in the three branches (civil, criminal, and revenue) of Law as administered in the Punjab, was held at Lahore. Three candidates were examined in the Indian Penal Code, eleven in the Punjab Civil Code, and one in the Directions to Revenue Officers; 90 and 81 per cent. of full marks were gained by the best men in each subject, while the lowest number in the Penal Code was 69, and in the Civil 46. The examiners speak in the highest terms of several candidates, all of whom were from the Lahore and Umritsur zillah schools.

115. The occasion of the annual distribution of prizes at Lahore was taken advantage of to collect the superior Government and grant-in-aid schools from the adjoining districts of Umritsur, Goordaspore, Goojranwalla, and Ferozepore; and the native nobility and gentry of the neighbourhood were also invited to attend the educational assembly, which was held in the Government Durbar tents, on the plain in front of the fort, and His Honor the Lieutenant Governor presided. 1,500 scholars, all studying English, were congregated on the occasion, and there was a large gathering of European and Native gentlemen.

Educational assembly held at Lahore.

By thus giving prominence to the important subject of education, and interesting the chiefs and native gentry in the cause, it may be hoped that we shall secure some greater progress than has been hitherto made in imparting a sound education to the rising generation.

116. The amount levied in fees at zillah schools has increased on the whole from 4,368 rupees in 1861-62, to rupees 4,690 in 1862-63. The increase is most conspicuous at Buttala, where it has risen from 161 to 333 rupees, at Hooshyarpoor from 123 to 217, and at Mooltan from 120 to 172. Abbottabad, in the hill district of Huzara, is the only place where it has not been yet feasible to raise any thing. But the measures proposed and sanctioned by the local Government, which came into operation, at the close of the year under review, will, it is hoped, increase considerably the amount of fees, as well as the attendance at the zillah schools.

Increased income from fees at zillah schools.

Distribution of Scholarships.

117. The distribution of the scholarships during 1863 is shewn in the following abstract :—

Name of Schools.	Number of scholarships.	Highest amount of any scholarship.			Lowest amount of any scholarship.			Aggregate value of the whole of the scholarships per mensem.		
Delhi, ...	25	15	...	...	1	...	...	95	...	...
Kurnaul, ...	7	1	8	...	...	8	...	13	8	...
Simlah, ...	11	3	...	...	...	8	...	12	8	...
Rohtuck, ...	12	3	...	...	...	8	...	16	...	...
Ferozepore, ...	13	2	...	...	1	...	...	18	...	...
Goorgaon, ...	8	2	8	...	...	8	...	14	...	...
Jhujjhur, ...	10	2	...	...	1	...	...	12	...	...
Hissar, ...	7	5	...	...	...	8	...	14	...	...
Thanesur, ...	10	2	8	...	...	4	...	11	8	...
Umballa Circle, Total, ...	103	...	...	...	...	...	...	206	8	...
Lahore, ...	36	20	...	...	1	...	...	134	...	...
Umritsur, ...	15	15	...	...	1	...	...	76	...	...
Hooshyarpoor, ...	11	4	...	...	...	8	...	18	...	...
Mooltan, ...	9	5	...	...	...	8	...	15	...	...
Goojranwalla, ...	9	3	...	...	1	...	...	13	...	...
Battala, ...	10	3	...	...	...	8	...	15	...	...
Sealkote, ...	9	4	...	...	...	8	...	13	8	...
Jhung, ...	11	2	...	...	...	8	...	11	...	...
Rahoon, ...	10	2	...	...	...	8	...	9	...	...
Lahore Circle, Total, ...	120	...	...	...	...	...	...	304	8	...
Shahpoor, ...	5	2	...	...	1	...	...	7	...	...
Goojrat, ...	14	4	...	...	...	8	...	15	...	...
Dera Ghazee Khan, ...	5	3	...	...	1	...	...	9	...	...
Abbottabad, ...	3	1	...	...	...	6	...	2	...	...
Rawul Pindee Circle, Total,...	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	33	...	...
GRAND TOTAL, ...	250	...	...	...	...	...	...	544	...	...

118. The plan of giving open scholarships at zillah schools to the best boys from the town and village schools, has been extended as far as funds would permit. This measure is calculated to give a considerable impetus to the desire for learning, and already the result is favorable.

Open scholarships extended.

119. The attendance at the eight training institutions has not been quite so high during the past year as in the previous one, and this has caused the slight rise in cost of education per head from 98 to 103 rupees, and in the cost to Government from 40 to 42 rupees. Out of 1,927 teachers employed in vernacular schools, of whom 4 only are on 25 rupees per mensem, 26 on 20 per mensem, and 72 on 15 rupees per mensem, while 260 are on salaries ranging from 10 to 12 rupees per mensem, 200 on 7 to 8 rupees per mensem, and 1,102 on 5 to 6 rupees per mensem; 301 hold certificates of the three higher or town grade, and 663 of the lower or village grade, while 956, who have been to the normal school, failed to obtain any certificate. After deducting 226 more now under instruction, there only remain 481 teachers who have not yet received some sort of training.

Normal schools.

120. The following are the number and grade of certificates gained at normal schools during 1862-63.

Number and grade of certificates gained.

Circle of Inspection.	Town School Teachers.			Village School Teachers.			Total.
	1st grade.	2nd grade.	3rd grade.	1st grade.	2nd grade.	3rd grade.	
Amballa, ...	4	2	12	19	25	57	119
Lahore, ...	1	15	55	24	36	71	202
Rawul Pindee, ...	1	6	14	24	15	12	72
Total, ...	6	23	81	67	76	140	393

121. At Lahore a commencement has been made by the appointment of Mr. Mackintosh, formerly of the Patna college, who has had considerable experience in education, and is thoroughly conversant with the vernacular, as head master of the normal school.

Improvement of Normal schools.

122. The apparently high rate of education in normal schools has been the subject of discussion, and the Director offers the following explanation.

Explanation of high rates of education in Normal schools.

"The high cost of normal school education is solely owing to the high rate of stipend allowed to the men under instruction. The lowest pay of a village school teacher in the Punjab is 5 rupees, and he naturally will not go to the normal school unless he receives at least that monthly stipend. Elsewhere 2 or 3 rupees is the lowest rate of pay, and that amount of stipend suffices in those presidencies and provinces to secure the attendance of students. If we compare the cost of the teaching staff, omitting cost of students' stipends, we shall find that the Punjab spends the least of all in its normal schools. But admitting that, inclusive of all charges, the cost of normal school education in the Punjab is high, it must be remembered that, whereas elsewhere the *whole cost* of this education *falls upon the Imperial Revenues*, here only a very small portion, scarcely 10 per cent, is obtained from that source; the rest comes out of the local educational funds, raised by the 1 per cent. cess on the land tax."

123. Attention has been given during the year to keeping up model or practising schools in connection with the training institutions, and, in course of time, they will become valuable, not only as adjuncts to the latter, but independently, as first class town, and, perhaps, elementary English schools.

Model schools.

124. The Director reports that the re-distribution of purely vernacular schools into town and village schools, as proposed in his last report, and sanctioned by Government, has been carried into effect. Town schools must reach a certain standard of merit, instead of being, like the old tehsili schools, distinguished merely by being at the head quarters of tehsils. The Director considers that the new arrangement has done good already. Those teachers whose schools are promoted feel encouraged. Those who have fallen to the village grade feel the loss of credit, and fear the loss of pay which may fall on them ere long; so they do their utmost to retrieve their lost position. The door of promotion is thrown open to the humblest village teacher who will strive to push onwards. A clear line of demarcation is now drawn between the higher and lower grades of vernacular schools, and the anomaly, which compelled largely attended and well taught schools, richly deserving to be ranked in the higher grade, to be thrust down to the lower, simply because they were not located at the head quarters of a tehsil, has been removed.

Classification of vernacular schools into town and village schools.

125. The conditions required of a town school are declared by the Director to be—first, it must have an average daily attendance of at least 50 pupils; 2nd, 20 boys at least must have passed beyond the 6th class; 3rd, some must have advanced as high as the 3rd class. Where an elementary English teacher is employed in the school, it will suffice, if out of 50 boys learning English, 20 at least have passed beyond the subjects prescribed for the 9th class of zillah schools.

Conditions required of town schools.

126. According to the new distribution, as might have been expected, the number of town schools does not at all come up to the number of the old tehsili ones, except in the Lahore circle, which contains the richest and most populous districts.

Effect of new classification.

127. The following comparison is given of the statistics of all purely vernacular schools (*i. e.* tehsili and village for 1861-62, and town and village for 1862-63). At the close of the former year, there were 1,868 vernacular schools, to 1,863 now existing. In lieu of 45,614 registered scholars then, and a daily attendance of 36,468, these numbers are now 51,031 and 42,191, respectively. Fees have also risen from rupees 3,827 to 4,729.

Comparative statistics of purely vernacular schools.

128. Half the boys of the 6th, and all the boys of classes above the 6th, or 40 per cent of the whole number at school, may be fairly estimated as having gained the elements of an ordinary useful education, i. e. they can all read, write, and cypher, with tolerable ease and accuracy, while a small proportion have gained a much greater knowledge.

General result.

129. The subjoined table shews the number and cost of vernacular school houses existing in each district. There are altogether 991 of them, on which 1,38,753 rupees have been expended :—

Number and cost of vernacular school houses.

District.	No. of school houses.	Amount.		
Amballa, ...	39	7,925	...	...
Loodiana, ...	45	5,868	9	1
Simla, ...	1	100	...	...
Delhi, ...	20	1,751	...	...
Goorgaon, ...	28	6,800	...	...
Kurnaul, ...	27	3,373	...	...
Hissar, ...	...	...	...	...
Rohtuck, ...	47	4,697	...	...
Sirsa, ...	10	1,400	...	...
Ferozepoor, ...	46	5,044	4	...
Lahore, ...	40	4,897	...	...
Goojranwalla, ...	37	5,021	11	3
Jullundhur, ...	44	8,673	...	...
Hooshyarpoor, ...	60	7,953	12	10
Kangra, ...	53	5,305	9	1
Amritsur, ...	50	4,798	...	...
Sealkote, ...	42	6,346	...	...
Goordaspoor, ...	62	8,566	10	9
Mooltan, ...	9	3,805	5	3
Jhung, ...	22	4,976	...	...
Googaira, ...	22	3,347	...	...
Moozuffurgurh, ...	26	4,387	11	1
Rawul Pindee, ...	59	6,676	8	...
Jhelum, ...	48	5,245	...	...
Goojrat, ...	63	8,326	...	...
Shahpoor, ...	18	903	11	6
Bunnoo, ...	19	3,337	11	7
Dera Ismail Khan, ...	28	4,057	13	9
Dera Gazee Khan, ...	7	1,069	11	9
Peshawur, ...	18	3,300	...	...
Kohat, ...	1	800	...	...
Total, ...	991	1,38,753	1	11

130. Under the present distribution of purely vernacular schools, there are 1,807 of the village grade, containing 46,559 scholars, with an average daily attendance of 38,299. 49 per cent. are Hindoos, 41 Mahomedans, and 10 Sikhs and others. Rupees 3,636 were collected in fees.

Statistics of the village grade of schools.

131. Some of the district officers, particularly Mr. A.

Efforts of District officers to improve indigenous schools.

Brandreth, do their best to improve the common Hindee and Koran schools of their districts by talking to the teachers, and persuading them to add other useful branches to their ordinary curriculum of instruction. The Lieutenant Governor considers that much may be done to advance education throughout the land by thus encouraging and improving indigenous schools.

Female Education.

132. At the Educational Durbar already referred to, His Honor the Lieutenant Governor addressed the Chiefs of Lahore and Umritsur, and called their special attention to the necessity for providing education for their daughters, as they had already done for their sons, and promised them assistance in carrying out any plan they might devise for that purpose. Accordingly, committees were appointed at each of the two cities, and it was arranged that the family priests of certain of the best families, *viz.* 30 at Lahore, and 40 at Umritsur, should undertake to teach, each of them, at least one female from his own or his client's families. While giving this instruction, the priests are to be paid at the rate of 10 rupees per mensem, and as soon as the pupils become sufficiently proficient to impart knowledge, they will be taken into the service of the families with which they are connected, as governesses, and the pay of the priests will cease. The governesses will teach the females, not only of their own or their patron's families, but also of respectable neighbours. These again will probably be glad to open schools of their own, or to take service as school mistresses with Government or private persons. A great movement of vast importance to the moral and intellectual welfare of the inhabitants of the Punjab has thus been begun, and the prejudices of creeds are being cast aside. It is true that much is due to the personal

influence of the officers who have exerted themselves in the cause of education: but so many are now interested that the influence is likely to become almost universal. The Lieutenant Governor desires to acknowledge the very valuable support afforded by His Excellency the Viceroy, in calling the attention of the Cis-Sutlej chiefs to this important subject, at the Durbar held at Umballa in March of this year.

Number of female schools and scholars and their progress.

133. There are now 103 female schools, and 2,224 female scholars in the Punjab. In most places, the girls at school are mere beginners, but in some few instances very considerable progress in study is reported. The Director reports that among the 19 female schools in the town of Jullundhur alone, and others in the adjoining villages, some are so far advanced that many of the pupils can read the Guldasta-i-Iklak, and the 8th chapter of the Gulistan fluently and intelligently, can write neatly and accurately, understand ordinary arithmetical operations, and have a fair acquaintance with the geography of their own country, and with the maps of Asia and the World. They also learn needle work, including English knitting, embroidery, and sewing. In one case applications have been received from the parents to teach a girl English; but beyond teaching the English numerals, and having sums worked out in them instead of in the Persian figures, nothing has yet been attempted in that quarter. All these schools have been inspected, some of them very frequently, by Shaikh Ahmud, the chief mohurir, an elderly man, and an excellent officer, who has quite gained the respect and confidence of the people. Eleven of these schools have been visited by an English lady, who reports favorably on the progress made in them.

134. During 1861-62, there were only 30 aided schools, with a total attendance of 2,913, and daily average of 2,409. Now there are 64 such schools, with a total attendance of 3,626, and an average of 2,814.

Increase of aided schools.

135. A total sum of rupees 36,852 has been expended on these aided schools. The Lieutenant Governor is quite prepared to give more pecuniary aid as the private institutions become able to conform to the conditions prescribed by the Supreme Government.

Expenditure on them.

136. The Lieutenant Governor desires to see these schools increase in number, and is ready to give them every legitimate support. They have proved themselves to be admirable institutions for imparting education of a very superior order. They are presided over generally by zealous teachers, well fitted to instruct and improve the native mind.

Their usefulness.

137. The progress made in the Lahore High School has been very satisfactory. The sons of the Native chiefs and gentry attend regularly, and are acquiring considerable proficiency in their studies. Two of the youths educated there have passed the University matriculation examination.

Lahore High School.

138. The Lieutenant Governor considers that the results of the past year shew that the cause of education has been well cared for during 1862, and that considerable improvement is observable, for which credit is due to Captain Fuller, Director of Public Instruc-

Commendation of officers.

tion, and to Lieutenant Holroyd and Mr. Alexander, Inspectors, and to Mr. Clarke, Officiating Inspector.

Medical College.

139. The Medical College at Lahore has made progress which appears to His Honor to be satisfactory.

The following is the detail of the students :—

ENGLISH CLASS.

European,	...	...	...	1	
Native Christain,	...	...	...	1	
Hindoos,	...	...	...	7	
Mussulman,	...	...	...	1	——10

HINDOOSTANI CLASS.

Hindoos,	...	...	...	29	
Mussulmans,	...	...	...	31	——60

Besides these, a few who proved themselves competent for admission to the Hindoostani class at the half yearly examination, but were in excess of the number required, remain, at their own request, as free students studying without salaries, but with a promise of admission, as vacancies occur. A provision is thus made for keeping up the number of the Hindoostani class to something near its complement.

General progress satisfactory.

140. The progress of the students, generally, is reported by the Principal to be excellent, many besides the prizemen having acquitted themselves in a most creditable manner, though not excelling sufficiently to gain prizes.

141. Some of the native students of the English class, who, on admission, were scarcely sufficiently versed in English to have been admitted into the Calcutta College, have greatly improved in their knowledge of the language. Each succeeding set of candidates who present themselves at the matriculation examination, are found to be an improvement upon the last in their acquaintance with English, which is now very carefully taught and most zealously studied all over the Punjab.

Marked improvement in knowledge of English.

142. The Medical College has been ably presided over by Mr. J. B. Scriven, Principal, aided by Dr T. E. B. Brown, Professor of Chemistry, Mr. C. M. Smith and Dr. T. Farquhar, Professors of Medicine.

Commendation of officers.

Section IV.—Public Works.

143. Public Works are classified under the five principal headings,—*I. Military, II. Civil Administration, III. Public Improvement, IV. Works executed from Local Funds, V. Railways.*

Five principal headings.

I.—Military.

Military Works are thus sub-divided :—*Fortifications, Cantonments, Accommodation for Troops, Ordnance, Commissariat, Stud.*

144. The glacis round the fort of *Delhi* has been partly constructed. Its completion awaits the removal of the dâk bungalow and decision of the arrangements connected with the Ellenborough tank, both of which fall within the line of the glacis. The change of the

Fortifications.

line of road outside, required by the construction of the glacis, has been made.

The defences of the arsenal at *Ferozepore* are well advanced.

The platforms for the Canning battery in the fort of *Attock* have been completed.

A new out-post has been built at *Jhutta*, on the *Dera Ismail Khan* frontier. The work is approaching completion, but has been delayed by difficulties in procuring roofing timber, obtained from the Wuzeerees of the neighbouring hills.

The out-post at *Janee Kheyl*, on the *Bunnoo* frontier, has been nearly completed.

Cantonments.

145. The clearances within and without the fort of *Delhi* have been continued. Those within are now nearly completed under the modified arrangements made at the time of the visit of His Excellency the Governor General and the Lieutenant Governor to Delhi, in March, and since ordered by the Government of India. The completion of the outside clearances, up to the boundary assigned, await arrangements now being made, under the orders of the Government of India, regarding certain buildings within the limits.

The cantonment roads, within and without the Palace, connected with the clearances and the construction of the glacis, have been made.

The third well, reported last year as having been sunk in the bed of the Tangree river, at *Umbala*, for the supply of the cantonment, was found to afford abundant water, and not to have affected the two previously existing wells. An extension was made accordingly of the masonry water courses conducting the water through the cantonment. As the hot season advanced,

the supply of water was again found to be deficient. The proposal to bring a permanent supply from one of the hill streams in the neighbourhood, which was in abeyance during the temporary success of the wells in the bed of the Tangree river, has therefore again been taken up.

An extension of the drainage of the cantonment of *Meean Meer*, (*Lahore*), has been carried out, based upon a careful series of levels taken during last year.

Masonry drains have been constructed in the Infantry lines and bazar of *Rawul Pindee*, and trees have been planted, of which this cantonment was in great need.

A belt of trees has been planted on the cantonment side of the jheel, close to the city of *Peshawur*, as a protection from malaria.

Roads have been metalled, and drain bridges built in the cantonments of *Kohat* and *Dera Ismail Khan*.

Accommodation for Troops.

146. At *Delhi* several of the old Palace buildings occupied by the troops have been re-roofed. The Magazine buildings, between the Palace and the Cashmeer gate, have, for the present season, been occupied as an hospital for the European troops. The old College building and several houses are still occupied, till completion of the permanent accommodation.

At *Umbala* the erection of workshops for the European soldiers has been commenced.

Lavatories and latrines for female hospitals, Cavalry and Infantry, are in progress.

Also renewal of the roofs of the Cavalry stables.

In this Division (*Lower Sirhind*), there has been a large expenditure on petty works during the year, under the orders of the military authorities.

New wash-houses for married barracks at *Subathoo*, are in progress.

Ground has been levelled and design prepared for two new double-storeyed barracks at the same station. Improvements have been made in the ventilation of the existing barracks.

At *Kussowlee* the two burnt barracks have been restored, re-divided into three, one of which is completed and occupied; the second occupied also though not quite finished; the third approaching completion.

In the Upper Sirhind Division, also, comprising the three military stations, *Dugshai*, *Subathoo*, and *Kussowlee*, there has been large expenditure on minor and petty works on the requisition of the military authorities.

The military buildings at *Jutog*, near *Simla*, have ceased to be occupied as such, and have been made over to the Bishop's school, established at that place during the past year.

The *Jullundur* and *West Sirhind* (Ferozepoor) divisions of Public Works have been united during the past year, the united charge bearing the name of the former of the two previous divisions.

The temporary restoration of part of the old barracks at *Jullundur*, and the addition of new verandahs, has been carried on during the past year. Five of the best of the old barracks were selected. The work on three of these is completed, on the fourth nearly, and on the fifth is in progress. Designs for new barracks in a new form are in preparation.

Within the arsenal enclosure, *Ferozepoor*, one company barrack, with masonry arched roof, is approaching completion. Officers' quarters of similar construction, have been completed.

The left wing of the old European Infantry hospital in the

cantonment of *Ferozepoor* has been temporarily strengthened, to serve till the erection of the new hospital, for which provision has been made in the Budget of this year.

The barrack guard room in the fort of *Kangra* has been completed.

Two barracks at *Bhagsoo (Dhurmsala)*, for 50 men each, are in progress.

At *Umritsur* a double-storeyed hospital in the fort of *Govindgurh*, with accommodation in the lower storey for medical subordinates, is approaching completion.

The wash-houses, cook rooms, &c., in the fort, have been completed, with a large saving on the estimated cost, by the adoption and alteration of some old arcades.

In the cantonment several petty works have been executed, as well as forge for the Artillery, a skittle alley, and bells of arms.

During the past year the *Sealkote* division has been incorporated with the *Lahore* division, of which Sealkote is now an outstation.

At *Meean Meer*, alterations have been made of the interior arrangements of the wash-houses, introducing greater simplicity and convenience.

Two ball-courts and other small works are in progress.

In the citadel of *Lahore*, the Diwan-i-am barrack has been improved by large arched openings pierced through the massive masonry on the north side of the building.

Extensive renewal of the roof of the European Infantry hospital at *Sealkote* is in progress.

At *Mooltan* a small expenditure was incurred during the year in completion of the admission room, store and guard rooms, of

the right wing of the European Infantry hospital. The left wing is now in progress.

A double ball-court has been built for the European Infantry, skittle alleys, and some other minor works.

At *Rawul Pindee* a new European Infantry hospital is well advanced. It had been proposed to convert the unfinished military prison into an hospital. It was ultimately arranged, instead, to use its materials for erection of a building on the foundations already laid some years ago for an hospital. This was more advantageous for several reasons. The arrangement of the building has been slightly modified, giving a convalescent ward.

A range of quarters for married men of the European Artillery is in progress.

A plunge bath and well for the left European Infantry lines have been completed. Another for the Artillery is in progress. Also a ball-court for the Right European Infantry lines.

Regimental dry store rooms have been built at *Rawul Pindee* and *Murree*. Medical Subordinates' quarters at *Murree* have been commenced. A ball-court has been built at the same place for the soldiers of the convalescent depôt.

In the *Huzara* division, solitary cells have been built for the Native troops at *Abbottabad*. The roofs of the Native Infantry barracks at the same place are being renewed. The work is well advanced. Renewal of the roofs of the mule-sheds has been completed, and a new mule-shed is in progress.

New lines have been built for a regiment of Native Infantry at *Kohat*.

At *Peshawur* two European Infantry barracks, which were left unfinished some years ago, are being roofed. Wash-houses have been supplied to some of the barracks which hitherto had temporary washing places.

Workshops have been provided for the Artillery, also gunsheds, harness rooms, and store rooms. And petty works to a large amount have been executed.

A plunge bath for the European Infantry at *Nowshera* has been completed, and a regimental store room is being built.

A ball-court for the troops at *Attock* has been finished.

Medical Subordinates' quarters at *Campbellpoor* are in progress.

Ordnance, Commissariat, Stud.

147. The works under these heads during the past year have been petty works and repairs only.

II. Civil Administration.

Revenue.

Customs.

148. Materials have been collected for new buildings required in connection with the strengthening of the establishments on the preventive lines of the *Salt Range*.

Salt.

149. The works at the salt mines of *Khewra, Pind Dadun Khan*, have been chiefly unimportant petty works. Extensive improvements have been made of roads for facilitating the salt traffic, and of pathways for patrolling purposes. Surveys have been made of other roads and pathways to be improved, and estimates have been prepared. Contracts have been taken for the execution of certain of these works, to the extent of rupees 14,870.

150. Additions have been made to the accommodation of the Post Office at *Abbottabad*. Nothing else under this head, but petty works and ordinary repairs.

Post Office.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

151. The erection of a church in the fort of *Kangra* is well advanced.

Churches.

A church is in progress at *Abbottabad*.

A church at *Attock*, on a favorable site near the fort, has been commenced.

Arrangements have been made for erection of a temporary church at *Nowshera*.

The masonry of the church at *Madhopoor* is approaching completion.

The small church in the civil station of *Mooltan* is nearly completed.

Lightning conductors have been added to the tower of the church at *Peshawur*.

A few additions and repairs have been made to St. Paul's church, *Umbala*, and trees have been planted in the church enclosure.

The tower of the church at *Kussowlee* is in progress.

Furniture has been supplied to the church at *Dera Ismail Khan*.

A new Roman Catholic Chapel is in progress at *Umritsur*.

EDUCATIONAL.

152. A zillah school house at *Abbottabad* has been commenced.

Educational.

A site has been taken up and paid for, for the Medical College at *Lahore*.

Several village school houses have been erected.

The building of the *Delhi Institute*, including accommodation for the Delhi Government school, is well advanced.

JUDICIAL.

Police.

153. The expenditure on Police buildings during the past year was limited, by the Government of India, to a small fixed sum, which was allotted to completion of works in hand, (chiefly rest houses for the Police officers on tour,) pending orders in the Home Department regarding the new Police arrangements. The expenditure on Police rest houses has been incurred in the districts of *Umbala, Googaira, Jhung, Goojrat, Jhelum, and Rawul Pindee.*

Police lines have been built at *Dhurmsala*, and the hospital is approaching completion.

The Police post at *Lara, Huzara district*, has been completed.

Court houses.

154. The erection of a Small Cause Court at *Delhi* has been commenced.

The Assistant Commissioner's kuchery at *Kolachee, Dera Ismail Khan district*, has been completed.

A new circuit house has been completed at *Rohtuk*.

A Thana is being built at *Sultanpoor*, in Koolloo.

Jails.

155. Additional Jail accommodation at *Umbala* has been completed.

The second circle of the *Lahore* Central Jail is completed, with exception of part of roofing of the worksheds. The whole consists

of six radiating wards for native prisoners, with six worksheds, two wards for Europeans, twenty-seven solitary cells, and a central watch tower.

III. Public Improvement.

Indus River Works.

156. The reports of the past two years have contained notices of the operations for resisting the encroachments of the river at *Dera Ismail Khan*. The nature of the works was described in last year's report. They have been attended with a very satisfactory amount of success. The main body of the stream was so far checked in its attacks on the threatened bank, and diverted from it, that large shoals have been deposited in front of the bank which it was desired to protect, and the main stream now passes at a distance. The confidence of the natives in the safety of the threatened bank has been shown by the commencement of building operations on ground which had for some time been considered in danger of being swept away at no distant date. On the shoals already formed, it is hoped that the river will again, during the present season, make further depositions of silt, and so enlarge and strengthen the defensive curtain in front of the city and cantonment. A few minor *spurs* and protective works are being continued this year, to guard the bank from any attacks of the smaller stream which now flows by it and among the new shoals.

Navigation.

157. Arrangements had been made for erecting buildings at *Mithun Kote* for the Inland Navigation flotilla. Before anything had been done, the place was carried away by the Indus, and it was determined to have all the buildings and works for the flotilla at *Sukkur*, instead of on

the Upper Indus. Certain buildings were accordingly purchased at Sukkur and the necessary additions are now being built. A factory shed, two store godowns, and some other minor buildings, have been completed. A house has been ordered for an assistant at Dera Ismail Khan, and will be built immediately. Plan and estimate have been prepared. A goods shed is also about to be built at *Mukkud*, the upper terminus of steam navigation on the Indus with the present steamers, and a Commissariat store room will be built at the same place for the reception of malt liquor and other goods brought up by the steamers for the Commissariat department.

The communication between Mukkud and the military stations to the north is very imperfect, and the country difficult. During some months native boats cannot track up stream from Mukkud. Improvements have been made of the towing path to facilitate tracking during those months in which it is practicable. A camel road has been opened from Mukkud to Attock. But heavy Commissariat stores cannot be transported on camels. The road will be opened out to be practicable for wheeled traffic. But the work is difficult and tedious, through an inhospitable tract of country intersected by rugged ridges and ravines, and with labour very scarce. Could the steamers stem the current above Mukkud, and make Kooshyalgurh the upper terminus, they would there meet open communication to Rawul Pindee and to Kohat, and, when the proposed improvement of the road through the Khuttuk hills has been made, to Nowshera and Peshawur.

158. Additions have been made to the workshop buildings at *Madhopoor*, at the head of the Baree Doab Canal.

Industrial.

159. BAREE DOAB CANAL. The principal work on this canal during the past year has been the extension of the rajbuhas or main distributing channels.

Irrigation Canals.

In the first division of the canal, 64 miles of rajbuha have been opened out during the year, on eight lines. Their aggregate total length is 74¼ miles, of which 8¼ had been completed before commencement of last year, and about 2 miles of excavation with a few masonry works remain to complete.

In the second division, 147 miles of rajbuha have now been completed, 82 more are in progress, of which 34 miles will soon be opened.

There has been a small expenditure also on a few masonry works.

Of eleven lines of rajbuha in the fourth division, six have been completed, having an aggregate length of 96 miles, about half of the excavation of which has been executed during the past year. On the other five lines, having an aggregate length of 90 miles, 64 miles of excavation have been completed during the past year.

The third division of the canal is a branch not yet executed.

160. The only works in addition to the ordinary annual clearances have been a new head excavated for the *Sohag* Canal, and the extension of the *Kutora* Canal.

Sutlej Inundation Canals.

161. The *Dhoondee* Canal has been opened to its entire length, with a reduced width for the present. The extension of the *Manka* Canal has been continued. It is now completed with exception of about 13 miles not yet excavated to the full width. Another canal west of

Indus Inundation Canals.

the Indus, in the lower Derajat, is being dug at the expense of Mussoo Khan, a wealthy zemindar. The canal will be 27 miles in length, of which 17 miles have been completed. About 12 miles of an old canal in the same district have been re-opened at the expense of another zemindar.

Some expenditure has been incurred during the past year on the improvement and strengthening of the inundation embankment at Dera Ghazee Khan, for protection of a large tract of country from the flood waters of the Indus.

Putiala Canal.

162. The report and estimate of this projected canal, based on the surveys conducted in the cold season of 1861-62, at the expense of the Maharaja of Putiala, have been submitted, and supplementary surveys have been carried on during the cold season, for further details and for examination of changes that may have taken place since the first surveys were made, in any of the hill torrents which cross the proposed line of the canal.

Western Jumna Canals.

163. The excavation of the new line between Indree and Boodha Khera has been proceeded with. The two other smaller sections of improved alinement of channel, at Boorya and Dhamla, have been completed.

Forests.

164. As the operations on the Chenab and Ravee forests have extended, the difficulty of procuring labor and supplies has increased. These, which used to be obtained from the Chumba territory, have now to be largely imported.

165. The following statement shows the comparative results of the operations during the past two years :—

Chenab Foreste, Pangee Timber Agency.

	1861-62.	1862-63.
Trees felled, ...	11,197	12,706
Logs trimmed and marked, ...	52,899	65,131
Do. rolled into river, ...	45,456	66,101

The river, last season, did not rise to the usual height, and the number of logs actually brought down to the Timber Depôts was only 29,282 (containing 5,32,865 cubic feet). The number in the previous year was 34,147, (containing 7,60,550 cubic feet). Thus the receipts in any year cannot be brought into comparison with the extent and cost of the operations of the same year. But in the present case, the cost of establishments having been reduced during the past year, the comparison of the financial results of the past two years is still in favor of 1862-63, the actual sales also during the past year having exceeded those of the previous year, though the timber received during the year at the depôts was less.

	1861-62.	1862-63.
Sales of timber, ... Rs.	1,31,823	Rs. 1,45,384
Whole expenditure, Establishments, labour, &c., ... „	1,08,790	„ 1,07,126
Surplus, ... Rs.	23,033	Rs. 38,258

Besides Deodar timber, which is the principal object of the forest operations, other woods have been cut. The following are included in the total number of logs above mentioned, as having been cut during the past year :—

207 logs Walnut.

253 „ Ash.

150 logs Pencil Cedar.
28 „ Maple.
23 „ Wild Cherry.
3 „ Birch.

Ravee Forests.

166. The arrangements for conducting operations on these forests have not yet been fully systematised. The forests have hitherto been open to various traders and contractors, and the malpractices of the subordinate agents employed, erasing from logs on the river the marks of proprietorship, and substituting others, have been occasion of much trouble. The Raja of Chumba, to whom the forests belong, is desirous of leasing them for a term of years to the British Government, by which arrangement these difficulties would be avoided, and all persons desirous of obtaining timber could obtain it by purchase at the Government depôts at fixed rates. The preliminary steps have been taken, and the terms of the arrangement have been agreed on.

The number of trees felled during the past year was 6,083. The number of logs rolled into the river, 18,248, and 9,352 left in the forest. The low condition of the river allowed of only 3,876 logs being received at the depôt. These contained 41,360 cubic feet, of which 21,601 cubic feet have been issued. The whole expenditure during the year has been Rs. 53,359. The income, Rs. 24,970. Excess of expenditure over income, Rs. 28,389.

Huzara Forests.

167. The forests of Kaghan, district of Huzara, are under the management of the Deputy Commissioner. They are capable of yielding from 1,500 to 2,000 Deodar trees per annum. The number of trees felled during the past year was 4,101, of which 1,763 were Deodar, the

majority of the remainder being inferior Pines, and the rest Ash, Yew, Chesnut, and Walnut. The expenditure during the year was rupees 1,285. The income rupees 5,883. Surplus rupees 4,598.

Canal Plantations.

168. Trees have been planted out from the nurseries along the canal banks, and the nurseries tended as usual.

Communications.

Metalled Roads.

169. On the trunk road between Delhi and Lahore, the only new work of importance in progress during the past year has been the road from Ferozepoor to Lahore, with the embanked roadway across part of the bed of the Sutlej at Ferozepoor. The distance is 50 miles between Ferozepoor and Lahore, and the length of road from the right bank of the Sutlej to Lahore, 41 miles. The metalling of 38 miles was completed during the past year, and the other 3 miles have since been finished. The branch to the cantonment of Meean Meer is now being metalled.

The crossing of the bed of the Sutlej is about five miles in length. To reduce this, an embanked roadway has been thrown out from the left bank, in the line of the trunk road, about two miles in length, with spurs at intervals on the up-stream side to check the current in the flood season, and encourage the deposition of silt. The damages of the past season have been repaired, and the work promises to be successful. It will be of great advantage in reducing the extent of the great impediment and delay occasioned by the width of this river crossing, on this important line of road.

Umballa and Kalka Road.

170. This road has received its first coat of stone metalling, and the second is in progress.

Metalled crossings of river beds.

171. The metalled roadways across the beds of sandy rivers on the line of the Trunk Road, mentioned in last year's report, have been repeated.

Lahore and Peshawur Road.

172. The metalling of this road has been carried on vigorously during the past year. From the Ravee to the Jhelum there remained, at the close of the year, about two miles to complete the first coat. 66 miles of metalling have been done during the past year. Between the Jhelum and Rawul Pindee, a distance of 68 miles, 58 miles of metalling have been completed. Between Rawul Pindee and Peshawur, 32 miles Cis-Indus and 35 miles Trans-Indus have been metalled.

The bridge over the Deena nullah, 112th mile, ten spans of 40 feet, has its foundations about three-fourths constructed. The bridge is expected to be finished about May 1864.

The Bishendour bridge, 130th mile, three spans of 60 feet, has been completed.

The bridge over the Sohan river, 163rd mile, near Rawul Pindee, 15 masonry arches of 63 feet span, is in progress. The foundations of one abutment and three piers are up to flooring level. The curtain walls on both sides are well advanced.

The bridge over the Hurro, 204th mile, 10 spans of 40 feet, has been opened for traffic.

Also the Bara bridge, 258th mile.

The bridge over the Vah nullah, 192nd mile, 10 spans of 30 feet, is expected to be completed about February 1864.

And the Gondul nullah bridge, 216th mile, 5 spans of 40 feet, in July next.

Railings have been put up on the high embankments, in the most dangerous places.

The work on the experimental tunnel under the Indus at Attock was stopped by order of the Government of India in November last, leaving 285 feet to complete.

Unmetalled Roads.
Sutlej Valley Road.

173. The work on this road, from Simla towards the Chinese frontier, has been actively carried on during the past year. The work is limited to the improvement and widening, with slight alterations, of the existing road up the valley of the Sutlej, to adapt it for the more convenient use of the present means of traffic, not an adaptation of the gradients for future wheeled traffic. As far as Nág-kundha, the line of the "Hindustan and Tibet Road," opened out some years ago, is followed. From that point the line now being improved descends to the valley of the Sutlej, and passes through Rampoor, the capital of Busahir. 61 miles in continuous line from Nág-kundha have been opened out, to the standard at present prescribed, and 6½ miles further in advance. Three small huts with store rooms have been built, and six timber bridges have been completed. Preparations are being made for a bridge across the Sutlej at Wangtoo.

Similar improvements of the road from Sultanpoor in Kooloo, through Lahoul to the Ládák frontier, are in progress. The work was stopped by snow on the 22nd of October, and could not be resumed till April. Five miles of road were opened out. One timber bridge, 50 feet span, has been built, and one road hut. Materials have been collected and commencement made of the bridge across the Chandra river, at Koksur.

174. The widening and improvement of the road for wheeled traffic, which had been completed as far as Trét, 13 miles from Murree, the previous year, has been continued to within about 7 miles of Murree, and is open, with exception of a few places, to this point. Strong railings have been put up along all the parts requiring them, of the road thus opened out for carts.

Rawul Pindee and Murree Road.

175. Improvements have been made of the road from Murree to Kohala, the ferry on the Jhelum, the boundary of Cashmeer. This road, about 21 miles in length to Kohala, is the high road from Murree to Sreenuggur in Cashmeer.

Murree and Kohala Road.

176. Improvements have been made of the central road of the Huzara valley, from Abbottabad to Gurhee, which has been widened, with the addition of a few revetment walls, and bridges.

Huzara Roads.

Improvements have been made of the road from Abbottabad to Umballa, on the Indus. This is a line of much importance as a military road.

To the Abbottabad and Murree Road, railings have been added at the most dangerous parts.

177. Of unmetalled roads in the plains, one of the most important is that from Mukhud to Attock, mentioned above in connection with the steam navigation of the Indus.

Mukhud and Attock Road.

178. The principal work during the past year has been on the improvement of the landing places and ascents to the high banks of the Indus ferry at Kooshyalgurh. These approaches to the ferry have

Kohat and Kooshyalgurh Road.

been completed, and improvements made of the road towards Kohat. The bridging is still incomplete.

Bridges.

179. The principal bridges on the lines of road in course of construction have been mentioned above, in connection with the roads to which they belong. The principal other bridges under construction during the past year, are those on the Trunk Road near Umbala.

Of the Markunda bridge, the abutment on the south side has been raised to the spring of the arches; also the seven piers next to this abutment. The foundations of the north abutment and five piers next to it have been brought up to flooring level.

The work on the Cuggur bridge has been chiefly confined to the sinking of the well foundations for the piers and for the curtain walls.

Commencement has been made of collection of materials for the Tangree bridge.

During the floods of last season, much injury was done to the road from Lahore to the Ravee, and to the old lattice bridge across a nullah which receives the flood waters of the river. A commencement has been made of a masonry bridge of three arches across this nullah and of two minor bridges on the road between the nullah and Lahore.

Accommodation for Travellers.

180. Two bungalows for travellers, chiefly for the use of the officers of the frontier force visiting their out-posts, have been built at Drabund, and Luttummur in the Derajat.

A small bungalow has been commenced at Kohala, at the Jhelum ferry on the road from Murree to Cashmeer.

IV. Works executed from Local Funds.

181. The following statement is an abstract of the expenditure from the local funds, on original works :—

Abstract of expenditure.

Civil Administration.

Revenue,	...	...	Rs. 957
General,	...	...	„ 22,184
Ecclesiastical,	...	...	„ 2,763
Educational,	...	...	„ 21,357
Judicial,	...	...	„ 10,683

Public Improvement.

Municipal,	...	...	„ 1,82,845
Industrial,	...	...	„ 300
Agricultural,	...	...	„ 37,315
Communications,	...	...	„ 2,65,311
			Rs. 5,43,715

This is exclusive of the outlay in repairs, establishments, and miscellaneous charges.

It also does not include any expenditure from the amalgamated surplus road fund, and the educational building fund.

The aggregate expenditure has been about thirteen lakhs.

182. The principal works on which expenditure has been incurred from the local funds are the following :—

Detail of principal works.

Civil Administration.

183. The collection of materials for a block of public build-

General.

ings at Umritsur, to comprise a station house and head-quarters for the city Police, a museum, and a town hall and hall of commerce.

Sundry improvements to an ornamental garden for the convenience of the residents of Anarkullee.

A leper asylum at Rawulpindee, and ten new dispensaries in various districts.

Educational.

184. A district school house at Umritsur nearly completed; another at Dera Gazee Khan, and a third at Mooltan. Two tehseeli school houses, and ten village schools have also been constructed. Some improvements have been made to village schools in the Ferozepore district.

Judicial.

185. A large tank near the jail at Jullundur has been cleared; and a mound in front of the jail at Peshawur, which was considered to affect the health of the prisoners, and to be otherwise objectionable, has been cut away. The circuit house for Sessions Judge, at Goojranwalla, purchased at the close of the preceding year, has been paid for. Sheds for the convenience of suitors have been constructed at two district kutcherries, and some additions have been made to the accommodation in the jail at Rohtuk.

Public Improvement.

Municipal.

186. A tower for the town clock at Umritsur has been commenced, and is in progress; and three new markets at Mooltan, at Munjwara, in Jhung district, and in Mozuffurgurh.

Considerable progress has been made in metalling station

roads at and about Delhi; in paving bazars and streets of towns in the Sirsa, Loodiana, Jullundur and Shahpore districts; on station roads and paving city streets, at Umritsur; in improving and extending station roads at Dalhousie; in metalling roads in and about Anarkullee; in metalling station roads at Goojerat; and on a raised road round the city of Mooltan, and paving the principal streets of that city.

A large sum has been spent in improving the water-supply at Hurripore and Abbottabad, in the Hazara district, and in Rawul Pindee and other places; and rupees 3,206 have been expended on a canal at Dhurmsala, in the Kangra district, which is nearly finished.

Various improvements have been made in the arrangements for sewage in Bhewanee, in the Hissar district, and in Ferozpore. The streets of Rohtuk have been widened, levelled, metalled, and drained. Extensive measures are in progress for improving the external and internal sewage of Umritsur. A masonry sewer has been constructed in Bunnoo. Towns in the Dera Gazee Khan district have received pucka frontage to their shops, and other improvements. The Koop, a large hollow in Mooltan, is being filled up, and the sewage of this city is being improved.

Agricultural.

187. The amount set down under the head agricultural is chiefly for extending arboriculture in seventeen districts, whereof, in the Lahore district alone, nearly rupees 8,000 have been spent in constructing wells for watering trees, and in drainage.

Communications.

188. Two miles have been completed of a metalled road from Bhewanee towards Hansee, in Hissar district. A portion of the main Delhi

and Sirsa road has been metalled in Rohtuk district, and the main road that runs through Jugadree, in Umballa district. A metalled road is nearly completed from Dohooka to Khujjoorla, in Jullundur district. A sum of rupees 21,197 has been expended in widening, improving, and partially metalling 15½ miles of the high road from Hooshiarpore to the borders of Kangra, and this work is in progress.

The high road from Umballa to Roopur has been partially raised; an unmetalled road has been made (partly from the local funds) from Kutta to Jaba, in the salt range, in Shahpore district; and a camel road to the Shekh Booddeen sanitarium, in the Derajat, has been completed.

Bridges.

189. A bridge has been constructed over the Sursootee, in Umballa district; some most necessary bridges have been built over streams crossing the frontier roads; and numerous bridges and culverts have been made on various district roads.

Accommodation for travellers.

190. For the accommodation of travellers, eleven dâk bungalows, twenty-seven seraes, and twenty-six wells, have been constructed at various places, whereof, perhaps, the most necessary, and also the most economical, are the small dâk bungalows erected in the Derajat, and the seraes and wells in the Shahpore district.

Notice of officers.

191. The services of the following officers during the year under review merit favorable notice:—

Colonel H. Rigby, Superintending Engineer, 1st circle.

Capt. C. W. Hutchinson, Superintending Engineer, 2nd circle.

Lieutenant-Colonel A. Taylor, C. B., Superintending Engineer, Lahore and Peshawur Road.

Lieutenant-Colonel A. D. Turnbull, Superintendent General of Irrigation, North-Western Provinces.

Captain J. H. Dyas, Director of Canals, Punjab.

Major H. W. Gulliver, Deputy Director of Canals, Punjab.

Captain J. Crofton, Superintendent Putiala Canal Survey.

Major T. C. Merrick, Superintendent Western Jumna Canals.

Capt. C. Pollard, Executive Engineer, Rawul Pindee Division.

Major H. Rose, Executive Engineer, Lahore Division.

Mr. J. D. Smithe, Superintendent Madhopoor Workshops, and Chenab and Ravee Forests.

Mr. W. Purdon, Executive Engineer, Bridges and Branch Roads, Umbala.

Captain A. M. Lang, Executive Engineer, Umbala, and Officiating Hill Roads Division.

Captain G. Newmarch, Assistant to Chief Engineer, and Assistant Secretary to Government, P. W. Department.

Mr. J. P. C. Anderson, Executive Engineer 8th Division Grand Trunk Road.

Major E. N. Sandilands, Executive Engineer 3rd Division Lahore and Peshawur Road.

Mr. H. Garbett, on special duty, Indus River Works.

Lieut. J. G. Forbes, Executive Engr., Putiala Canal Survey.

Mr. D. Kirwan, Executive Engr., Indus Inundation Canals.

Lala Kunhya Lál, Special Assistant Engr., Lahore Division.

Capt. G. H. Houchen, Assistant Engr., Sutlej Valley Road.

Mr. W. B. Harington, Officiating Executive Engineer, Sealkote, Peshawur, and Mooltan.

Lieut. H. F. Blair, Officiating Executive Engineer, Huzara.
Lieut. H. Macsween, Officiating Executive Engineer, Delhi.
Lieut. J. Browne, Offg. Executive Engr., Kohat, and Peshawur.
Mr. A. C. Cregeen, Assistant Engineer, Markunda Bridge.

V.—Railways.

Lahore to Umritsur.

192. In last year's Report the Government had the satisfaction of announcing the opening, on the 10th April 1862, for public traffic, of the first completed section of the Punjab Railway, which connects the commercial with the political capital of the Province.

Description of train service.

193. From the 1st May 1862, and during the year, the train service between Lahore and Umritsur has been performed by two ordinary trains on week days, and one train on Sundays, each way, carrying the mails, passengers, and goods; there being such a limited traffic in the latter, that the extra expense of goods trains was found unnecessary. Special trains also conveyed several thousands on the occasions of Native festivals and holidays.

Mode and safety of working.

194. The rate of speed for the trains has been fixed at 20 miles an hour, inclusive of stoppages; and the trains from the terminal stations, starting at the same time, morning and evening, meet and pass each other at Attaree, the half way station. The service is performed safely and carefully, not a single accident on the line involving injury to passengers, rolling stock, or property conveyed, having happened during the period under review.

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Train mileage.

195. The number of miles run by the trains has been 45,000.

Passenger traffic and receipts.

196. The number of passengers carried, and the total receipts from the same, are subjoined; the returns for a similar period, but ending 31st December 1862, of the Sind Railway, 105 miles in length, being placed in juxtaposition, simply to show the large passenger traffic constantly on the move by railway between Lahore and Umritsur, a distance of but 32 miles :—

Punjab Railway. (32 *miles opened*).		*Sind Railway.* (105 *miles opened.*)	
1st class,	2,016.	1st class,	466.
2nd do.	4,801.	2nd do.	5,975.
3rd do. (Reserved, but abolished in March 1863.)	„ 3,462.		
3rd class (ordinary)	„ 358,036.	3rd class,	98,622.
Total,	„ 368,315.	Total,	105,063.
Giving receipts,	Rs. 1,16,762.	Giving receipts,	Rs. 123,424.

Parcels, carriages, &c., receipts.

197. A sum of rupees 9,539 was received for parcels, horses, carriages, &c., making the grand total of receipts in the coaching department rupees 1,26,301.

Goods traffic.

198. In the goods department the receipts have been very small, and only commenced in August last. This arises from traders and merchants being averse, and naturally so, to breaking bulk for so short a distance, and there is but little prospect of an increase

until the line is opened partly or wholly from Lahore to Mooltan; or that from Umritsur downwards towards Delhi shall have been similarly completed. The quantity carried amounted to 12,948 maunds, yielding only rupees 1,949. It was, however, carried in the ordinary passenger trains, as before stated, and therefore without extra expense.

Passenger fares during the year.

199. The passenger fares from 1st May 1862 to March 1863, were as follows :—

1st class, rupees 3; 2nd class, rupees 2;

3rd class, (reserved), 12 annas; (now abolished).

3rd do. (ordinary), 4 annas; (but from May until August 1862 only, when it was raised to 6 annas).

Present rates.

200. The fares at present fixed for the 32 miles are as follows :—

1st class, Rs.	2	0	0	= 12	pie per mile	= 6	farthings per mile.
2nd „ „	1	4	0	= 7½	„	= 3¾	„ „
3rd „ „	0	6	0	= 2¼	„	= 1⅛	„ „

State of the line.

201. The line is in good working order. The temporary mud fence has been replaced by a permanent iron wire fencing obtained from England. The telegraph along the line is in good order; and regularly worked.

Other works done on the line.

202. Since last report the full quantity of ballast has been put on the line, which is now completed in every respect, with the two intermediate stations of Meean Meer and Attaree.

Revenue from traffic.

203. At the close of the half year ending 30th June 1862, (the line having been open only 21 5/7 weeks) the profit of receipts over working expenses, was rupees 12,165, equivalent to 2 per cent. per annum, taking the cost of the Umritsur section at the Chief Engineer's estimate of £8,720 per mile; working expenses amounting to 60·12 per cent. on the gross revenue. Again, for the half year ending 31st December 1862, the profit was rupees 17,095 only, working expenses having increased to 71·5 per cent. 9 per cent of this increase being assignable to the cost of wood fuel, there being, as it is now found, full 50 per cent. of loss in the weight of the wood, (chiefly "Jhund") by drying. Moreover, for so short a line, the cost of traffic, telegraph, and other establishments, will remain disproportionate until other sections are opened, and it must be recollected there is scarcely any goods traffic.

Works executed during the year.

204. During the past year the following works have been executed on the whole line, 250 miles in length from Umritsur to Mooltan, by the Engineer department.

At Lahore station :—Water tank, well, water crane, and watering arrangements completed; a 40 feet turntable fixed; the goods shed (used as the passenger station for the present) finished; the carriage building shed, both spacious and convenient for the manufacture of rolling stock, completed in January; a fuel store shed finished, and workmens' barracks.

At Umritsur :—The goods shed (used at present as the passenger station), completed; also the watering tank, and watering arrangements, and a 40 feet turn-table fixed.

On Lahore and Umritsur line :—Out buildings to Meean Meer

and Attaree stations; platelayers' bungalows, gate keepers' huts, and level crossing gates all given.

On Mooltan line :—Eight intermediate bungalows, to be used hereafter as line stations, and three water tanks; tank at Mooltan, with well; a temporary passenger station erected at Mooltan, and another at Shere Shah, 11½ miles beyond Mooltan, to accommodate the traffic on the Mooltan and Shere Shah Branch.

Works in progress at end of year.

205. Other large and important works are in progress on the Umritsur and Mooltan lines and at the different stations.

Other works on main line.

206. During the past year, the earth-work of the embankment was, in places, much injured by the floods, and several miles being found too low, had to be raised on that account. Ballast of brick has been steadily delivered by the various contractors, and collected or made by the railway officers. A tramway from the main line to Cheechawutnee, 2¼ miles, has been laid down, and an engine now brings up trains of permanent way, sleepers, stores, &c., from the Ravee, for delivery along the line. Another tramway is being laid down from the line to Hurruppa, 1¾ miles, from whence trains will take up the brick ballast now being collected from several ancient mounds at that place. The tramway laid down from Mooltan station to the upper ghat or bunder on the Chenab, has been taken up, being no longer required.

Platelaying executed.

207. The permanent way on main line "completed" amounts to the following:—

		Miles.	*Chains.*
No. 2 district,	...	26	20
„ 4 do.,	...	16	33
„ 5 do.,	...	15	40
Total,	...	58	13

But, besides the "completed" portions, there are other portions "linked" in, and firmly laid, sufficient to allow of light trains travelling over them with materials, and these could be used as the Lahore and Umritsur line was, for traffic before "completion."

Length of permanent way laid down by end of year.

208. By the close of the year there will probably be the following lengths completed on the main line:—

From Lahore towards Mooltan,	...	...	45 miles.
Intermediate districts (supplied from Cheechawutnee,)	...	...	30 „
From Mooltan towards Lahore,	...	...	30 „
Total,		...	105 miles,

or a little more than half of the whole line—205 miles in length.

Opening of the Mooltan and Shere Shah branch.

209. The section or extension of main line from Mooltan to the Shere Shah ghat, on river Chenab, 11½ miles in length, was opened to the public on the 5th May of the present year, after being officially inspected by the Consulting Engineer to this Government. Its traffic has been very small up to the present date; but as soon as the steamers are directed to ply to and from the Shere Shah, in lieu of the upper ghat or bunder, it is expected that the traffic will be remunerative. It is useful, however, just now, for the conveyance of railway materials to Mooltan and the line.

Permanent way delivered up to the end of the year by Contractor.

210. Mr. Coates, the contractor, delivered, up to the end of the year, on the main line, rails sufficient for about 85 miles, and much other material to the value of upwards of 3 lakhs.

The contract accounts of the contractors Sooltan and Jumna Dass, now no longer employed, are finally settled.

211. In last report it was mentioned that, owing to the delay in getting sufficient supplies of sleepers and ballast quickly, the Government had sanctioned the laying of 40 miles of the main line with Greaves' iron pot sleepers, and they had been sent for from England. At the close of 1862, an additional length of 85 miles had been sanctioned, making in all 125. These pots are now arriving, 28,294 having been delivered at Shere Shah ghat, and 193,847 arrived at Kurrachee up to present date, and will probably be delivered on the line by the end of the year. There are 3,706 required per mile, and thus there would be enough for 60 miles. About 1½ miles on the Shere Shah branch has been laid with these pot sleepers, packed with sand, and the road stands remarkably well, in spite of heavy rain.

Greaves' iron pot sleepers.

212. During the year sufficient timber for about 76 miles has been delivered by contractors, and from the Company's timber depôts. The cost of the depôt sleeper is a trifle under the contract rate of rupees 3 per sleeper.

Wood sleepers.

213. From the old contractors not having paid their laborers regularly, there was at first, and for some time last year, difficulty in procuring labor, when the works were commenced by the agency of the Company's own officers.

Difficulty in procuring labor.

214. As there is some apprehension that the supply of Deodar timber from the Beas forests will not suffice for the Delhie line, the Chief Engineer entertains the idea of using the Cheel *(Pinus Longifolia)*, which, when properly prepared, with

Opinion of Chief Engineer as to the use of "Cheel" from Beas and Sutlej.

creosote, has been found to answer its required purpose very well.

Cost of works, &c., Engineer Department.

215. The cost of works for the year in the Engineer department is as follows :

Engineering expenses,	...	...	Rs.	2,40,043 13 1
Works expenditure,	...	...	„	6,53,698 6 8
Sleepers,	...	...	„	4,23,596 2 0
Ballast,	...	...	„	2,07,138 8 1
Total,		...	„	15,24,476 13 10

Locomotive and Carriage building department ; stock sufficient for present traffic, with probable out-turn by next year.

216. In last report it was stated that there were 2 engines and 22 carriages and waggons available for the traffic on the opened line. Since then 185 vehicles have been added. This stock is ample for working the Umritsur section, and 62 in all have been sent down to Mooltan and Cheechawutnee. The Locomotive Superintendent is pushing on the manufacture of stock for the Mooltan line, and hopes, by the end of this official year, to turn out 320 carriages and waggons. Teak, Sal, and Deodar, are the woods used ; and with the exception of the Locomotives and tenders, and the 1st class carriage, and a few of the 2nd class, sent from England, as patterns, the whole of the carriages, less iron work and fittings, are erected or made by native workmen in the Lahore workshops. Credit is due to the Locomotive Superintendent, Mr. Bocquet, and to the Carriage Superintendent, Mr. May, with their European foremen, for the results obtained.

Drivers and Firemen.

217. The Company have experienced some difficulty in obtaining the constant services of European drivers and firemen, as so many have

fallen sick. Native firemen are too indolent and inattentive to be trusted.

Progress during the year.

218. During the first six months of the year under review, the progress was not so satisfactory as could have been wished, making all due allowance for the difficulty of procuring labour in the desert parts, and carriage for the permanent way materials.

But the progress of the last six months has been better and the present state of the line generally is satisfactory. Efforts are now being made to complete the line as soon as possible.

Delhi Railway.

219. Orders were received last year that the Government of India had decided that the line between Umritsur and Delhi should not be taken direct from Umballa, viâ Kurnal, to Delhi, but by the richer, more populous, and more important districts of Saharunpore and Meerut, and to join the East India Railway at Ghazeeoodeennugur. This will cause a detour of about 34 miles, but offers a route in every point of view more desirable. The direct line had been surveyed in 1859-60, but a new and more detailed survey was necessary, and has been completed during the past season. Plans and estimates have been submitted to the Government, whose orders are awaited for commencing work.

Delhi line expenditure.

220. Expenditure on account of the Delhi Railway during the year has been rupees 35,471.

Total expenditure of capital on both Punjab and Delhi lines, up to 30th April 1863.

221. Annexed is a tabular statement of the expenditure on the Punjab Railway during the past year, and the total expenditure since the commencement.

EXPENDITURE ON THE PUNJAB AND DELHI RAILWAYS UP TO 30TH APRIL 1863.

DETAIL.	Total up to 30th April 1862.	During the year 1862-63.		Total up to 30th April 1863.
	Rupees.	Rupees.		Rupees.
Survey and preliminary expenses, ...	98,454	...		98,454
Salaries, &c.				
Agent's Department, ...		40,792		
Engineers' ditto, ...		2,57,372		
Locomotive ditto, ...		68,359		
Platelayers' ditto, ...	10,81,508	32,355	4,63,969	15,51,477
Transport Agent's ditto, &c.,		29,533		
Passage expenses, ...		10,305		
Stores Department, ...		18,967		
Traffic ditto, ...		3,276		
Telegraph ditto, ...		9,010		
Works.				
Earthwork, Ballast, Fencing, Level crossings, Permanent way, Temporary works, &c., ...	5,87,836	2,95,906		8,83,742
Bridges and Culverts, ...	58,392	62,318		1,20,710
Wells and Bungalows (for line stations hereafter,)	55,247	27,680		82,927
Platelayers' Bungalows, ...	...	14,767		14,767
Workmens' barracks, houses, &c., ...	...	16,866		16,866
Bungalows purchased, ...	29,246	27,639		56,885
Stations and Station buildings, &c.				
Lahore, ...	2,64,420	1,78,648		4,43,068
Umritsur, ...	7,173	21,789		28,962
Mooltan, ...	...	42,864		42,864
Half way or Reversing Station, ...	...	4,780		4,780
Meean Meer (2) and Attaree, ...	26,259	3,302		29,561
Timber Depôt, Wuzeerabad, ...	...	71,180		71,180
Contractors' Guarantee Funds, ...	...	49,531		49,531
Transport, Insurance, Landing, &c., (Kurrachee, Agency,)	8,99,640	5,47,980		14,47,620
Advances, ...	3,94,123	10,000		4,04,123
Purchase of stores, ...	4,03,495	85,477		5,99,022
Sleepers, ...		1,10,050		
Building Landing Barges (Kurrachee,) ...	2,581	551		3,132
Telegraph Posts, and erecting Line, ...	17,273	5,540		22,813
Carriage building and Locomotive erection shops, ...	11,879	32,403		44,282
Customs, Import duty, &c., (Kurrachee,) ...	1,23,295	41,970		1,65,265
Due from Delhi Railway, ...	...	3,838		3,838
Total Punjab Railway, ...	40,60,821	21,25,048		61,85,869
DELHI RAILWAY.				
Surveys of Line from Delhi to Lahore, 1859-60, &c., ...	39,726			75,197
Survey of Line from Umritsur to Delhi viâ Meerut, 1862-63, ...		35,471		
Salaries, &c. of Delhi Line; and works, establishments, &c., ...	...			
Total Delhi Railway, ...	39,726	35,471		75,197
Grand Total of Expenditure on Punjab Railways, ...	41,00,547	21,60,519		62,61,066

222. Major Warrand, Royal Engineers, officiated as the Consulting Engineer to this Government during the past year, and in the temporary absence of Captain Sim, Royal Engineers, on leave to England. The latter resumed his duties on the 28th March 1863.

Major Warrand officiated as Consulting Engineer during absence of Captain Sim.

Section V.—Post Office.

223. The following figures shew the extent to which the correspondence of the Punjab has been conveyed by the district posts during the past three years :—

District dâks.

	Correspondence delivered.	Returned undelivered.	Total.
1860-61,	5,72,057	45,526	6,17,583
1861-62,	5,55,139	55,790	6,10,929
1862-63,	7,07,552	69,322	7,76,874

The proportion of undelivered letters amounts to nearly 10 per cent.

Section VI.—Electric Telegraphs.

224. The main lines of Telegraph in the Punjab have all been inspected during the past year by Mr. Bailey, the Superintendent. Extensive repairs and renewals were found necessary, most of which have been executed. The working of the

Working of the lines not satisfactory during the rains.

lines is, however, still far from satisfactory, especially during the rains. Mr. Bailey has exerted himself much, and, had he not been deputed, it is believed that the whole of the lines would have ceased to work.

Section VII.—Marine.

State of Navigation.

225. In the last Annual Report it was stated in a foot note that three steamers of the Punjab Flotilla began to run between Mithunkote and Mukhud in June 1862. The vessels of the flotilla were despatched regularly twice a month after the opening of the line, but very little cargo was shipped in them, owing to the continual fluctuation of the rates on goods at Mooltan, and the difficulty experienced in transferring the goods brought down in the flotilla vessels to those of the private companies at Mithunkote. But in November 1862, arrangements having been made, agreeable to the desire of the merchants at the upper stations, to send the goods down to Sukkur by the Punjab vessels, they were well laden with cargo, consisting chiefly of cotton, wool, indigo, and saltpetre. The vessels come down so laden from Dera Ismail Khan that no space is left for the cargo which lies ready for shipment at Dera Ghazee Khan. It has been therefore recently arranged, by way of experiment, to leave a flat at Dera Ghazee Khan while the steamer prosecutes her voyage to Mukhud, so that the merchants at Dera Ghazee Khan may have an opportunity of sending their goods down the river.

226. The trans-shipment of goods, even at Sukkur, is distaste-

Proposal to run the steamers from Mukhud to Kotree.

ful to the shippers. And the Superintendent of Inland Navigation expects handsome returns in freight if the flotilla vessels are allowed to run the entire distance between Mukhud and Kotree. This arrangement, if carried out, would not bring the Government into competition with the private companies, as all the Indus cargo, both down and upward, is usually conveyed by land or native craft between Mooltan and Kotree, and never falls into the hands of the vessels between those places.

227. A shed or godown is under construction at Mukhud for the reception of malt liquor, and, as soon as this is completed, such liquor will be conveyed by the vessels from Sukkur, where the Agent and Superintendent Indus flotilla is willing to land as many hogsheads as the vessels of the flotilla are capable of conveying.

Conveyance of malt liquor.

228. In consequence of the destruction of the town of Mithunkote by the river Indus, the head quarters of the flotilla were removed to Sukkur in December 1862. During the removal of the head quarters, advantage was taken of the partial suspension of communication to effect certain necessary repairs to the vessels.

Removal of head quarters of the flotilla to Sukkur.

229. The vessels of the flotilla have worked very indifferently, in consequence of the want of proper machinery for effecting repairs. But, notwithstanding this disadvantage, and the fact that proper artificers cannot be obtained although very high wages are offered, the vessels have been kept running in spite of the bad condition in which

Repairs effected to the vessels.

they were received. Engines have been repaired;—even the heavy cylinders of the "*Napier*" have been raised and the bearings of the paddle shafts adjusted; paddle wheels renewed, changes to the hull effected, iron fixings removed, and proper rudders, with steering wheels, fitted to all the vessels excepting the "*Mooltan*" flat. The flat "*Kotree*" has been placed on a convenient sand-bank for the purpose of examining its bottom and fitting a suitable rudder post, which could not be effected without having the flat high and dry, but which, in a river like the Indus, that is constantly rising and falling, can always be effected with safety provided a suitable spot is selected.

Great difficulty in obtaining marine stores.

230. The greatest difficulty has been experienced in obtaining marine stores. No speculator could be induced to take up the contract. Such articles as are absolutely needed have been sent for from various places. On one occasion, a country boat in which a large supply had been despatched from Ferozepoor struck on a snag and sank: out of this supply only a small portion reached Sukkur. Even from Kurrachee unserviceable articles are received at exorbitant prices. Much unnecessary expense is incurred in consequence. These difficulties may in future be avoided by arranging with some respectable firm either at Calcutta or Bombay, for annual supplies of marine stores.

Suspension of conservancy operations from various causes.

231. Conservancy operations on the upper Indus were suspended in consequence of the removal of the head quarters of the flotilla to Sukkur. But, under any circumstances, the blasting of trees for the improvement of the river could not

have been undertaken during the past season, owing to the absence of the galvanic battery, which was received only during April last, and was much injured in its transit from Calcutta. It is intended this year to carry out all works for the improvement of the river under efficient supervision.

Receipts and expenditure.

232. The following table will shew the receipts and expenditure of the flotilla during the year under review :—

Receipts.

Received from Dera Ghazee Khan Treasury,	Rs.	1,59,404	8	9
Realized from passage and freight, ...	„	9,219	11	1
Realized from proceeds of sale of unserviceable stores, ...	„	921	13	7
Total,	„	1,69,546	1	5

Expenditure.

Pay of Establishment, ...	Rs.	1,14,941	4	10
Purchase of stores, ...	„	17,636	0	8
Fuel, ...	„	10,689	15	9
Labor of iron and wood work, ...	„	7,137	3	6
Amount realized by freight &c., paid into Dera Ghazee Khan Treasury, ...	„	9,219	11	1
Amount realized by sale of unserviceable stores paid into Dera Ghazee Khan Treasury, ...	„	921	13	7
Total, ...	„	1,69,546	1	5

Excess expenditure over earnings.

233. It will be seen that the earnings of the flotilla during the year bear no comparison with the expenditure. But this may be reason-

ably expected during the first year of the undertaking. Such was the case with steam traffic on the Berhampootra when it was first navigated,—it did not yield more than a few rupees on each voyage. That river has however now a thriving trade. The prospects of the upper Indus are analogous. There would be no difficulty, even at this moment, in loading one vessel weekly from Dera Ismail Khan, and Dera Ghazee Khan. But, with the present limited means, a monthly communication cannot be safely calculated on. The upward freights are at present small, but as soon as the Government stores are sent by this route there will be quite a sufficiency.

Improvement anticipated.

234. Provision was made in the Budget on account of the flotilla to the extent of rupees 3,80,000. The actual expenditure incurred during the year amounted to rupees 1,59,404-8-9, minus the cost of repairs to the steamers "*Jhelum*" and "*Chenab*," now pending adjustment, which cannot properly be charged to the flotilla, as, with effective vessels, this expense would have been avoided.

Savings from Budget provision.

235. The Superintendent of Inland Navigation acknowledges the assistance of the civil officers of districts, and commends the services of his own subordinates, especially of Messrs. McIvor and Boyce.

Commendation of officers.

236. Captain Hampton deserves great credit for the management of the Inland Navigation department. He is a most zealous and indefatigable officer.

237. The following figures show the state of native boat traffic.

State of native boat traffic.

Year.	No. of Boats.	Tons.
1857-58	3,548	42,125
1858-59	3,965	49,871
1859-60	3,806	53,043
1860-61	2,945	39,708
1861-62	2,442	33,208
1862-63	3,185	44,188
Difference: increase between 1861-62 and 1862-63.	743	10,983

Shows increased export.

238. The return of native boat traffic shows an increased export from the Punjab in the following articles :—

		Maunds.		*Maunds.*
Gram,	from	42,063	to	1,17,311
Dall,	„	15,958	„	22,469
Cotton,	„	48,898	„	2,90,829
Molasses,	„	1,18,819	„	1,21,740
Mustard seed		1,11,202	„	1,45,274
Linseed,	„	498	„	10,176
Salt,	„	0	„	3,360
Sujee,	„	752	„	1,977
Spices,	„	25,449	„	42,778

Section VIII.—Finance.

Receipts and Disbursements.

239. The usual comparative statement of receipts and disbursements for the years 1861-62 and 1862-63, furnished by the Deputy Auditor and Ac-

countant General, is given in Appendix I. As explained in last year's report, this Government has no means of ascertaining the exact military expenditure in the province, excepting such as pertains to the Public Works Department. The latter, therefore, is the only military charge exhibited in this return. The financial result is as follows :—

Year.	Receipts.	Civil Disbursements, including military buildings.	Surplus of Receipts over Civil Disbursements and military buildings.
1861-62, ...	3,04,67,086	1,64,67,647	1,39,99,439
1862-63, ...	3,08,53,359	1,62,33,780	1,46,19,579
Difference, ...	+ 3,86,273	— 2,33,867	+ 6,20,140

In the receipts and disbursements of 1862-63, there is a nominal entry on both sides of rupees 1,30,152, being savings on Police establishments. Eliminating this item, the comparison stands thus :—

Year.	Receipts.	Disbursements.	Surplus.
1861-62, ...	3,04,67,086	1,64,67,647	1,39,99,439
1862-63, ...	3,07,23,207	1,61,03,628	1,46,19,579
Difference, ...	+ 2,56,121	— 3,64,019	+ 6,20,140

Financial result.

The ultimate net surplus being, as before, a little above 6 lakhs more in 1862-63 than in 1861-62.

Military charges.

240. The cost of Military Public Works in 1862-63 was rupees 7,54,465, and the cost of troops, &c., calculating on the same data as last year, amounts approximately to rupees 2,26,44,704. Taking, then, the military expenditure into account, the ultimate financial result for the past year is as follows :—

Receipts, ...			3,07,23,207
Disbursements, Civil,		1,53,49,163	
„	Military,	2,33,99,169	
			3,87,48,332
	Deficit,		80,25,125

This, compared with last year, shews an improvement of nearly 18 lakhs.

Financial result with and without military charges on the frontier and at hill stations.

241. If, however, the army on the N. W. frontier, and the troops located in the hill stations of Kussowlee, Dugshai, and Subathoo, costing about rupees 1,24,69,564 per annum, be viewed as being for the defence of the empire rather than for the protection of the Punjab, and their cost be thrown out of the calculation as an imperial and not a provincial charge, there will remain an excess of income over expenditure of about rupees 44,44,439 available for imperial purposes.

Items of revenue increased.

242. On the following items the revenue was increased during the year :—

Land revenue, ...	Rs.	4,26,001
Sayer, ...	„	4,29,995
Customs, ...	„	1,73,142
Marine, ...	„	10,515
Tribute, ...	„	2,766

In 1861-62, there were large remissions of land revenue owing to the famine. The head of *Sayer* (since abolished by order of the Supreme Government,) includes, in 1862-63, the receipts from the Pangee Timber Agency, formerly taken under *Public Works*. The increase in *Customs*, as has been already explained, is due to the enhanced duty on saccharine produce, which was in force during a portion only of the previous year.

243. In the following instances there has been a decrease of income :—

Items of revenue decreased.

Abkaree, ...	Rs.	13,568
Income Tax, ...	„	1,41,106
Salt, ...	„	1,87,096
Stamps, ...	„	3,288
Law and Justice, ...	„	62,060
Public Works, ...	„	1,46,745
Miscellaneous, ...	„	2,32,435

The small loss on *Abkaree* is due to the establishment of Sudder distilleries ; but it is hoped that in future years this deficiency will be more than made up, and that these distilleries will prove not only advantageous in an administrative point of view, but financially profitable. The decrease of *Income Tax* is owing to the abolition of the 2 per cent. cess on incomes below 500 rupees per annum. In the item of *Salt* there was a large increase from the salt mine revenue, caused by the enhanced excise levied on this

article of consumption. On the other hand, there has been a very considerable falling off in the salt receipts of the Delhi and Hissar Customs line, as has been explained in Section II. The decrease under *Law and Justice* is nominal, tullubana having been taken to *Stamps* in one year, and to *Law and Justice* in the other. The reduction in *Public Works* income is also for the most part nominal, the Pangee Timber Agency having, as stated above, been shown previously under this head instead of under *Sayer*. There has, however, been a falling off of about Rs. 40,000 in the income derived from Imperial Ferries. Under *Miscellaneous* the decrease of income is due, in some measure, to savings of revenue establishments and cash recoveries being shown under other heads for the first time; but this head of income is necessarily liable to great fluctuations.

Items of expenditure increased.

244. The increase in disbursements is distributed thus :—

Land Revenue, Sayer, and Abkaree, ...	Rs.	1,57,476
Salt, ...	„	39,935
Public Departments, ...	„	9,742
Education, ...	„	78,927
Political charges, ...	„	48,413
Pensions and charities, ...	„	90,400
Marine, ...	„	1,98,415

The increase in the first of these items is due, first, to the extension of settlement operations; secondly, to the establishment of sudder distilleries; and thirdly, to the expenditure of the Pangee Timber Agency being for the first time debited to this head instead of to *Public Works*. The increase in *Political* charges is nominal, such charges having been taken in 1861-62 under *Miscellaneous*. The increase of *Marine* charges is owing to the Punjab Navigation

Department having been established but a short time before the close of the previous year.

Items of expenditure decreased.

245. The items showing decreased outlay are :—

Refunds, ...	Rs.	1,41,084
Income Tax, ...	„	5,367
Customs, ...	„	45,218
Stamps, ...	„	39,022
Allowances under Treaty, &c., ...	„	36,945
Miscellaneous Revenue charges, ...	„	18,301
Public Works, ...	„	2,80,392
Law and Justice, ...	„	13,303
Police, ...	„	1,52,170
Miscellaneous Civil charges, ...	„	32,029
Civil contingencies, ...	„	89,344

It has before been explained that in former years, the expenses of the Pangee Timber Agency were shown as *Public Works* charges. The real reduction in *Police* charges is rupees 2,82,322, savings of establishment having been erroneously entered on both sides of the account (see first para. of this Section). The large decrease in *Civil Contingencies* is attributable to the cessation of famine charges.

Finance Department working satisfactorily.

246. The reforms in the system of account, and in the internal arrangements of treasury offices, noticed in last report, have been carried on and completed during the past year. Treasury officers have now begun thoroughly to comprehend the budget system, and the Department of Finance, on the whole, works satisfactorily.

247. The services of Mr. C. E. Chapman, Deputy Auditor and Accountant General, and of Baboo Khettur Mohun Chatterjee, Officiating Civil Pay Master, deserve acknowledgment.

Notice of officers.

Section IX.—Ecclesiastical.

248. The progress made in the erection of small churches will be found recorded at para. 151, under the Public Works head. Besides this, there is nothing noteworthy on this subject.

Nothing noteworthy on this subject.

Section X.—Political.

249. In order to understand the progress of events at Herat, during the year under report, it will be advisable to state briefly the origin of the quarrel between the Ameer, Dost Mahomad, and his son-in-law, Sooltan Ahmad Khan, ruler of Herat.

Kabul and Herat.

250. The Taimuni chief, originally a feudatory of the Affghan Government, but more immediately subject to the ruler of Herat, caused a kinsman of his own, resident in the Furrah district, to be murdered. The governor of Furrah, Mahomad Shareef Khan, one of the younger sons of the Ameer, prepared to resent this outrage, but for a time appeared to be appeased by the earnest entréaties of his half-sister, wife of Sooltan Ahmad Khan, who travelled from Herat to Furrah to prevent the threatened family feud.

Cause of quarrel.

251. But, no sooner had Mahomad Shareef Khan lulled the suspicions of his adversary, than he made a successful night attack, and occupied the territory of the Taimuni chief, who fled to Herat, and sought the protection and aid of Sooltan Ahmad Khan.

The Ameer's son seizes Taimuni.

252. The chief of Herat marched with a force of about 8,000 regulars, and 3 guns, against Furrah, the garrison of which was obliged, through the treachery of the Khans who held the gates, to surrender.

The Herat chief takes Furrah.

253. This event took place on the 30th March 1862, and the unwelcome news reached Ameer Dost Mahomad Khan at Jelalabad. He immediately collected his forces, to punish his son-in-law, the ruler of Herat, and, marching for Furrah, reached Ghirishk on the 9th June. Here the narrative of events during the past year now commences.

The Ameer marches to the rescue of Furrah.

254. On the 16th June the Ameer crossed his forces over the river Helmund, and, meeting with no opposition, marched direct upon Furrah, the fort of which he closely invested. After a very short siege, and before Sooltan Ahmad Khan had made more than one march for the relief of the place, Sirdar Meer Afzul Khan, who commanded the garrison, surrendered Furrah to the Ameer, on the 29th June 1862.

Retakes Furrah.

255. Having accomplished the primary object of his expedition, the Ameer declared his intention of not returning until he had taken Herat also, and commenced operations for an onward march by secretly tampering with the chief and influential men inside the city.

And advances towards Herat.

Encouraged by the favorable replies of these chiefs to his overtures, the Ameer advanced towards Herat on the 10th July, Sooltan Ahmad Khan's force retiring before him.

Herat invested.

256. Sundry skirmishes took place between the hostile forces, but without any important result; and, on the 28th July, the Ameer, Dost Mahomad Khan, marched to the walls of Herat, and commenced to lay regular siege to the city. It would be unprofitable to detail the progress of this protracted siege. There has been the usual amount of intrigue and treachery, of defection from the ranks of the Ameer, and desertion from the garrison of Herat. Abundant protestations of obedience to the Ameer were from time to time made by his besieged son-in-law, followed up by vigorous sorties and cannonades. But to all attempts at negotiation, and offers of qualified submission, the Ameer only turned a deaf ear, and adhered to his demand, from which his fiery spirit would permit no abatement, for unconditional surrender of the fort of Herat.

Death of Herat chief's wife and then of himself, and fall of Herat.

257. His daughter, wife of Sooltan Ahmad Khan, who urged in vain before her father the cause of her husband, died at an early stage of the siege; and, on the 6th of April 1863, Sooltan Ahmad Khan, also, died. Still the Ameer held to his determination of taking the place, which was for some time gallantly defended by Shah Newaz Khan, son of the deceased ruler; but, finally, on the 27th May, Ameer Dost Mahomad Khan made a vigorous attack, and, not altogether unaided by the treachery of the garrison, made himself master of Herat.

258. The news of the fall of Herat was too speedily followed

Death of the Ameer of Kabul.

by the melancholy intelligence of the death of the Ameer, which took place in Herat, on the 9th of June. Ameer Sher Ali Khan, appointed heir apparent in the life time of his father, now rules in his stead.

259. The Supreme Government have recently sanctioned a proposal of the Lieutenant Governor to form a settlement of the hill men of the Shumbanee and Mussooree sections of the Boogtee tribe of Beloches, on the plains of the Dera Ghazee Khan district. The Boogtees are the subjects of the Khan of Kelat, and their political relations lie chiefly with the Sindh authorities; but the Shumbanee and Mussooree sections inhabit the hills immediately on the Dera Ghazee Khan border. They have occasionally given trouble to us, but, on the whole, their behaviour has not been worse than that of other tribes on the same frontier, and members of the tribe have frequently been employed in the frontier force. These men did good service in giving intimation of intending raids, and following up marauding parties. On the reorganization of the frontier levies, a body of Shumbanees and Mussoorees was entertained, specially for the defence of the frontier in front of Asnee. Arrangements were also made for locating a small portion of the tribe there, but the want of water made this attempt abortive. The misbehaviour of the Mussooree section further retarded this object. The Kulpur section of the Boogtee tribe, being dissatisfied with a decision of the Khan of Kelat regarding some land, left their lands and took to the hills, and induced the Mussooree section to join them. They then committed a series of raids on the Sindh and Kelat borders. Through the intervention of the Political Superintendent, the Kulpur section

Settlement of the Shumbanee and Mussooree men in Dera Ghazee Khan district.

at once accepted the terms offered them, and returned to their former holdings. But the Mussoorees, having lost a number of men in the different raids, and being estranged from their chief, held out for some months longer. At the request of the Political Superintendent, Upper Sindh frontier, they were prevented from entering the Dera Ghazee Khan district. In February, however, they returned to their allegiance, made their submission to the Sindh authorities, and were condoned.

Relations between the Muzarees and Boogtees.

260. The Political Superintendent, Upper Sindh frontier, intimated that there would be no political objection to the settlement of a portion of the Boogtee tribe in the Dera Ghazee Khan district, and the opening out of new canals by some of the enterprizing border chiefs in the lower portion of the district, presented an opportunity for carrying out the project. The Muzaree and Boogtee lands lie conterminous. The Muzarees (who reside at Rojhan, in British territory) graze their cattle in the Boogtee hills, when forage is not to be procured in the plains; the Boogtees also come down in the spring to the Muzaree lands; as long as the tribes are on good terms, cattle thefts are checked through the influence of the chiefs, and petty raids are put a stop to. The Police charge of the Muzaree country having been vested in the Muzaree chief, it has been his great object to arrange his political connections with the Boogtees so as to prevent raids and thefts, or should they occur, to recover stolen property, and arrest the offenders, through the chief of the tribe. The Muzaree chief and his friend the chief of the Lugharees, have agreed to make over, in free gift to the Boogtees, portions of their share of the Dhoondee and Goomul canals, (which they have opened out) to enable them to culti-

vate the lands of two villages, as long as they shall remain in the villages. In the event of their leaving the villages, the grant will revert to the donors. If the Boogtees are on good terms with us, the Murrees, and other robbers, cannot possibly enter the plains without their connivance, and the location of a large body of the tribe in British territory is a material guarantee for the good conduct of the tribe at large.

Fanatics on the Trans-Indus frontier of Huzara.

261. The proceedings of the Syads and Hindoostanees, on the Trans-Indus frontier of Hazara, have occupied the attention of the Government during the past year. In the Punjab Report for 1860, mention was made of the dispersion of the Sitana colony by a force under the command of Sir Sydney Cotton, K. C. B., in 1858.

The Syads and Hindoostanees then retired to Mulka, a village on the slopes of Mahabun, which was granted them by the Amazai tribe.

Engagements were then taken from the Utmanzais and Judoons, to unite in expelling and keeping out the Syads and their followers.

Broken engagements of the Judoons and Utmanzais, in regard to the fanatics.

In 1861 these engagements were broken, but a blockade against the tribes induced them to compel the Hindoostanees to retire. Fresh engagements were then taken, but have been repeatedly broken during the past year. The Utmanzais represented that they were powerless to oppose the advance of the fanatics, who were supported by the Judoon tribe, in violation of their engagements.

Whether there be collusion or inability to offer successful

Who have recently re-occupied Sitana.

opposition, the result is that, at present, the Syads and their fanatical followers re-occupy the forbidden lands of Sitana, in consequence of which a blockade has been established against the Judoons.

Death of two Native Chiefs.

262. The past year was marked by the death of two native chiefs, whose adherence to the British Government, in times of difficulty, and whose uniform loyal conduct set a good example to their countrymen.

The Maharaja of Putiala.

263. Maharaja Narendhur Singh, K. S. I., Member of the Supreme Legislative Council, died on the 13th November 1862. His eminent services to the British Government during the troublous time of 1857 are well known, and have been duly recognized. The enlightened nature of his internal administration brought prosperity and contentment to all his subjects, and rendered his government worthy of imitation by surrounding States. In his death the Government have lost a wise, great, and trusty feudatory. As the Maharaja's heir is a minor, it was necessary at once to appoint a Regency, and, in accordance with the rules framed for the administration of the Cis-Sutlej chieftainships, during the minority of their rulers, a Council of three ministers has been selected, in consultation with the neighbouring Rajas of Jheend and Nabha.

And Raja Tej Singh.

264. On the 4th of December 1862 Raja Tej Singh died at Lahore. By birth a Brahmin, native of the Gangetic Doab, he had passed his life in the Punjab, and adopted the religion and habits of the Sikhs; with whose fortunes and history, in the latter days of their

supremacy, he was closely identified. Member of the Council of Regency at the time of the annexation of the province to the British Crown, he was guaranteed the enjoyment of all the privileges and rights which he possessed under the Sikh Government. In accordance with this promise, he was invested with the full powers of a Magistrate in his Jagheer, and in all respects was treated with the consideration due to his rank and former high position. He has been succeeded in his rank and title by his adopted son, Hurbuns Singh.

Death of Ex-Nawab of Bhawulpoor.

265. Earlier in the year died Nawab Saadut Khan, Ex-ruler of Bhawulpoor. This chief succeeded his father, Bhawal Khan, but was dethroned and imprisoned by his elder brother Hajee Khan, and was only released through the mediation of the British Government. He then took refuge in British territory, where he was allowed to reside unmolested, on condition that he would not attempt to return to his country or hold communication with its people.

In 1853, Saadut Khan, wholly forgetful of his promises, and of the condition from which he had been rescued by us, attempted to recover his power, and even had the effrontery to ask the aid of our Government. He was consequently placed under arrest, in the fort of Lahore, where he remained a prisoner till he died, on the 20th August 1862.

Restoration of the Grand Mosque at Delhi.

266. With the approval of the Supreme Government, the Juma Musjid at Delhi, which had been closed as a place of worship since the capture of the city in 1857, was restored on the 28th November 1862 to the Mahomedans, on certain conditions calculated to

provide against the outbreak of disputes, and injury to the interests of the Government.

And of the Eedgah at Mooltan.

267. At Mooltan there is a celebrated Eedgah, which had been confiscated by the Sikhs when they took the town by assault, and were exasperated by the resistance of the Pathans.

In 1848 this Eedgah was the scene of the murder, by the Sikhs, of Mr. Vans Agnew and Lieutenant Anderson. It was not then in the possession of the Mahomedans, who fought conspicuously on the British side in the war that followed the death of our officers.

It is quite certain that this place of worship had never been confiscated through any misconduct towards the British Government on the part of the Mahomedans of Mooltan, and therefore it was restored to them in February 1863.

Chumba.

268. The administration of the territory of Chumba has been, for several years past in a very unsatisfactory state. The young Raja is weak, and unable to control his ministers. Domestic dissensions and evil advisers had well nigh brought the ruler of this ancient principality to ruin. At last the Raja earnestly sought the aid of the British Government, and begged that an officer might be sent to put the affairs of his country in order.

Appointment of Major Reid to assist the Raja.

269. Major Blair Reid, formerly Deputy Commissioner in the Punjab, was selected for this purpose, and at once addressing himself vigorously to the work of reform, has re-organised an efficient administration, and has effected wholesome financial changes, which, when fully carried out, will recover the Raja from his impending ruin. The plan, so

far as can be judged, has answered admirably. The young chief is much pleased with the arrangement, and Major Reid has shown great tact and decision. A full report will hereafter be submitted.

Mundee.

270. The affairs of the Mundee State have been successfully managed by the Council of Regency, supervised by the Commissioner and Superintendent, Colonel E. Lake. Three and half lakhs of rupees, (£35,000) have been saved and invested in Government securities, and it is anticipated that another lakh will be added, making a total of £45,000 to be made over to the Raja, on attaining his majority.

Conduct of young Raja.

271. The conduct of the young Raja, which, two years ago, was very unsatisfactory, has not much improved. There is always great difficulty in training a young man in the Raja's position. If the ministers or other advisers attempt to thwart him, they know what to expect when he comes of age, and can promote or dismiss whomsoever he pleases.

The only effectual remedy is to provide the young chief with an English tutor, who has nothing to fear from a strict and impartial discharge of his duty.

Appointment of an English tutor, and consequent improvement in the young chief.

272. The next three years are the most critical period of the Raja's life, and, impressed with the importance of turning this time to the best account, the Lieutenant Governor has appointed an English tutor to superintend carefully the completion of the Raja's education. Mr. Clarke is well adapted for the charge, and the Lieutenant Governor learns that a great improvement has taken place in the young chief.

273. The petty State of Joobul, in the Simla hills, has been in continued trouble since the transfer of the Government from the British officers, who administered it, to the young Rana, on attaining his majority, in 1853. The Rana is possessed of ability, and has all the pretensions of his ancestors, with courage to enforce them. His subjects, having been for 21 years under direct British rule, disliked to return to feudal service. Hence arose the struggle between clan and chief.

Joobul restored to peace and order by Colonel Lawrence, the Superintendent of Hill States.

At one time it was supposed that the Rana had been guilty of great acts of oppression, and had failed to conciliate his subjects. So great was the disorder in this State that the Rana was obliged to take refuge in Simla.

Last year the Superintendent Hill States was ordered to proceed to Joobul, and at once restore order, and put the administration of the country on a proper basis.

Colonel Lawrence, C. B., found three purgunnahs in open rebellion, and the inhabitants of one purgunnah ready for resistance. After a most careful investigation and free converse with the people, he came to the deliberate conclusion that the Rana must be acquitted of mismanagement. The disturbances were due to a few influential men, who, to subvert the Rana's authority and supplant it with their own, played on the superstitious fears of a simple people.

Having thoroughly satisfied himself of their guilt, Colonel Lawrence proceeded to punish the ringleaders with expulsion and imprisonment. The Rana's powers were increased, and other arrangements were completed for the restoration of quiet and order. This took place in June 1862, since which time the peace of this petty principality has not been disturbed.

274. At a Durbar held at Simla, in June of this year, His Excellency the Viceroy made over to the Rana the sum of rupees 90,000, the savings which had accrued from the British administration of the chiefship during the minority of the present Rana.

Savings of revenue made over to the Chief by the Viceroy.

275. On the death of Beeja Singh, the last chief of Bughat, the estate lapsed to the British Government. It was the intention of Her Majesty's Government to restore the estate, in perpetuity, to Sirdar Oomeid Singh, cousin of Beeja Singh, and his descendants, on certain conditions. Oomeid Singh died before this intention could be fulfilled, but Her Majesty's Government sanctioned the grant of the estate of Bughat to his son Dhuleep Singh, to remain to his house a perpetual possession. Some time elapsed before the necessary arrangement consequent on the intended transfer of territory could be effected, but, during the past year, this has been done.

Bughat restored to the decendants of the last chief.

276. After considerable correspondence regarding the adjudication of international criminal cases between the states of Putiala and Jeypore, an international code was agreed to by the chiefs of both States, the provisions of which are, generally, that all petty cases, involving tracks of cattle, petty burglaries, brought by the Putiala subjects against Jeypore, and those of Jeypore against Putiala, are to be settled by the Political Agent, Jeypore, in communication with the Nazim of Narnoul, who will comply with the Political agent's requisitions, and carry out his decisions.

International Code between Jeypoor and Putiala.

In case of any difficulty, decision is to be delayed till either of the agents can visit the border.

All cases involving claims above rupees 500, and below rupees 2,000, in which Putiala subjects are defendants, are to be tried at Jeypore, but the file is to be sent to and a concurrent decision sought from the Agent at Umballa; and all cases above rupees 2,000 are to be tried at Umballa; and the Maharaja of Putiala may require any case concerning his subjects, as defendants, to be tried at Umballa, without reference to the amount of the claim.

Rules for awarding compensation to sufferers from plunder, when the criminals or property cannot be found, have also been laid down.

This code was much needed, and gives great satisfaction to the different chieftains.

277. The experiment of appointing a Board of Native Honorary Magistrates in the city of Lahore has been noticed in another part of this report. But the effect of such a measure, on the mind of the native public, may be reverted to here. It has undoubtedly given life and hope to the numerous members of the decayed Sikh aristocracy and gentry, who had long mourned, in enforced seclusion, their fallen fortunes. Once accustomed to rule provinces, they found themselves, on the advent of the British rule, reduced to nonentity; and in the cities where, perhaps, they had been accustomed to receive the homage of the inhabitants as they passed through the streets, they now found themselves passed by in silence, and not infrequently treated by the Government officials with contempt. It was not because they were unfitted for the exercise of any powers, but because they could not bring

Effect politically of the appointment of Native Honorary Magistrates.

themselves to adopt English habits, and undertake the laborious ascent from the lowest steps of the official ladder.

A valuable agency, capable of exercising a strong influence for good on the side of Government, was thus left to waste away in useless retirement.

The experiment of employing these native gentry in petty magisterial duties, strictly in accordance with the requirements of the Imperial Penal Code, has been most successful. Justice is dispensed impartially and correctly. The people are pleased at having Magistrates of their own kin, and easily accessible courts in the heart of their city. The Magistrates are grateful for being rescued from the insignificance and despondency into which they had sunk, and promoted to a position of honor in the eyes of their fellow citizens.

And municipal committees.

278. By an easy transition, the next step on the road to self Government, was taken in the appointment of municipal committees in the large cities, which were composed of members elected by the suffrages of their fellow citizens. Rules were framed for the guidance of the committees, the members of which have been found to work together harmoniously, and to transact business not only quite as efficiently as it has been done hitherto by official agency, but also with a zeal and spirit, and at the same time carrying the people with them, in a manner before quite unknown. Hitherto the experiment of thus enfranchising a people full of energy and good feeling, has been attended with nought but the happiest result, and, properly supervised and fostered, there is no reason to fear danger to the body politic from this plan of leaving the people to manage their own affairs for themselves.

Section XI.—Military.

Army in Punjab under His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.
Appendix II. A.

270. In the last annual report it was stated that a record of the military forces quartered in the Punjab, under the orders of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, would be entered in the annual reports of this Government. A statement of the distribution of this force is appended and marked A. Exclusive of the Punjab Irregular Force, it appears that we have now in the Punjab—

Europeans, ...	15,869
Natives, ...	12,770
Total, ...	28,639

The details of this force are as follows :

Description.	No. of men.	Approximate cost.
		Rupees.
16 Field, ... } with 96 6 Garrison Batteries, ... } guns,	1,881	22,19,580
3 Regiments of British Cavalry, ...	1,706	27,00,000
14 Do. of Do. Infantry, ...	12,285	1,12,00,000
8 Do. of Native Cavalry, ...	3,577	16,09,650
15½ Do. of Do. Infantry, ...	8,748	17,49,600
Artillery Details, Native, ...	445	2,00,250
Total, ...	28,639	1,96,79,080

In the above are included the 23rd and 32nd regiments Native Infantry. These two regiments have been withdrawn from general duty, and are chiefly employed on public works. The

former being employed on the new Simla and Thibet road, and the latter on works on the Indus and in the Peshawur valley.

The only change to record during the past year is an increase of 1 Native Cavalry regiment and 1 Native Infantry regiment to the Peshawur Brigade. The over-worked state of the native portion of the force, during the sickly season last year, appears to have called for this increase.

Punjab Irregular Force under Government of India.

280. The regiments of the force have gradually been brought down to the scale prescribed in General Orders Nos. 400 and 494 of 1861, though still some supernumeraries exist in the Commissioned and Non-Commissioned grades.

Appendix II. B.

A statement marked B. exhibits the strength and distribution of the force. The 3rd Sikh Infantry is still employed under the orders of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, so, excluding this regiment, the force actually employed on frontier defence is as follows :—

Arm.	No. of men.	Cost.
		Rupees.
Artillery, ...	549	2,58,485
Cavalry, ...	2,774	11,54,918
Infantry, ...	7,756	1,55,222
	11,079	29,65,624

Strength of the Army in the Punjab.

281. The whole army in the Punjab, including the force under His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, and the force under the Government of India, may thus be shewn :—

		Artillery.		Cavalry.		Infantry.		Men.	
		British.	*Native.*	*British.*	*Native.*	*British.*	*Native.*	*British.*	*Native.*
		Battrs.	Regts.	Regts.	Regts.	Regts.	Regts.	Regts.	Regts.
Under His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.	Delhi Brigade, ...	1	...	...	...	1	1	1,117	613
	Sirhind Division, ...	3	...	1	1	5	2½	4,581	1,972
	Lahore Division, ...	11	...	1	3	4	5	5,456	4,427
	Peshawur Division, ...	7	...	1	4	4	7	4,715	5,758
	Total, ...	22	...	3	8	14	15½	15,869	12,770
Under Government of India.	Punjab Irregular Force,	...	5	...	5½	...	11	...	11,079
	Grand Total, ...	22	5	3	13½	14	26½	15,869	23,849

282. The cost of the Punjab Irregular Force is exhibited in detail in statement marked C. Excluding the cost of the 3rd Sikh Infantry, which is employed under the orders of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, the cost of the force amounts to rupees 29,97,504. The whole of this sum is not, however, debitable to frontier defence, as one-third of an Infantry regiment has constantly been employed on detached duty at Murree; and, during the past year, large disbursements (included in the above cost) have been made, especially to the 4th Punjab Infantry and 4th Sikh Infantry, on account of Delhi prize money.

Cost of the Punjab Irregular Force.

Appendix II. C.

283. As most of the batteries and regiments had served more

Relief of Regiments, Punjab Irregular Force.
Appendix II. B.

than the prescribed period at the stations they respectively occupied last year, a general relief of Corps was effected during the last cold season, as will be seen by reference to the return appended and marked B.

Withdrawal of Mountain Train Guns attached to Light Field Batteries.

284. Hitherto two mountain train guns have been kept up with each of the three Light Field Batteries, but, in consequence of the location of the Peshawar Mountain Train at Kohat, and on the recommendation of the Brigadier General Commanding, their withdrawal was proposed to, and sanctioned by, the Government of India. This measure will probably cause a saving of 2,124 rupees in each of the batteries, per annum.

Cattle establishments attached to Punjab Infantry Regiments.

285. By a report recently received from the Brigadier General Commanding, it appears that the low cost of maintenance of the camel establishment of Punjab Infantry regiments had attracted the attention of the Commissariat department, and information was sought in regard to the system obtaining in the force.

The system may be briefly noted here. The cattle establishment attached to Punjab Infantry regiments, the regiments at Abbottabad and the Guide Corps excepted, consist of—

55 camels, with 11 surwans at 5 rupees, and a Jemadar on 8 rupees per mensem, and 40 mules; 1 muleteer is allowed for every 3 mules, on 5 rupees per mensem, and 1 Jemadar of muleteers for each Corps, on 8 rupees per mensem.

The camels are sent out to graze, care being taken to select the best grazing ground, and to change the locality from time to time; when camels are worked as on a march, they are still

restricted to what they can procure when out grazing; it is only when from any cause forage is scarce, or when worked unusually hard, and have no time to graze, that two seers of gram per camel, or in lieu, 10 seers bhoosa are allowed, but it rarely happens that either gram or bhoosa has to be provided. The Jemadar of surwans, and the Non-Commissioned officers in charge of the camels, are held strictly responsible for their condition, and that no undue expense is incurred.

Mules are allowed 2 seers of gram and 6 seers of bhoosa daily.

The two Infantry regiments located in Huzara do not keep up camels, they have 100 mules, with 33 muleteers and one Jemadar each.

The Guide Corps has only mules, in number 86, with 28 muleteers and one Jemadar.

The three Punjab Light Field Batteries do not keep up any baggage animals, but the two Mountain Train Batteries have 24 baggage mules each.

With these animals in good condition, their gear, &c. in good order, the whole of the regiments of the force are able to take the field at once on any emergency arising. Numerous instances might be quoted, and none more creditable to the force than the immediate march of the Guides in May 1857, on the first outburst of the mutiny.

These establishments are, indeed, an important part of the equipment of the force, and all Commanding officers recognize this fact, and have heretofore invariably taken great interest in the condition and efficiency of the animals.

The system was commenced with the Guides, and was introduced into the regiments of the Punjab force on their taking up their positions along the frontier.

286. Annexed is a statement marked D., exhibiting the out-posts held by the frontier force, and the strength at each post; it shows a total thus employed of 911 sabres and 661 bayonets.

Out-posts held.
Appendix II. D.

287. The Government of India having prescribed that all armed bodies must either be soldiers, under the military authorities, and included in the army estimates, or else police, under the police authorities, and that this system should be applied to the Derajat as well as to all other divisions of the Punjab, a revision of the establishments on that frontier became necessary. The military police, horse and foot, and the military levies maintained in the Derajat since the annexation of the country, were accordingly abolished. To provide for the duties hitherto devolving on the military police and levies, in connection with the defence of the frontier, it became necessary to assign a force, consisting of 403 horsemen and 217 footmen, at an annual cost of 1,45,596 rupees; this force was transferred to the control of the Brigadier General Commanding the Punjab Irregular Force, in May 1862, designated the "frontier militia," and their cost chargeable as a military item; it consists chiefly of men inhabitants of the country in the vicinity of the border, commanded by their own heads of clans or kinsmen; they will occupy out-posts on the Dera Ismail Khan, Dera Ghazee Khan, and Bunnoo borders; act generally as guides to military detachments of the Punjab Irregular Force; seek and afford information of all that transpires beyond and within our border, and be subject to the orders of the military officers in command of these districts, to whom they will look for support in the event of their being menaced or actually attacked by the border tribes. The frontier militia is distributed as follows:—

Frontier Militia.

District.	Horse.	Foot.	Total.
Bunnoo, ...	103	100	203
Dera Ismail Khan, ...	142	72	214
Dera Ghazee Khan, ...	158	45	203
Total, ...	403	217	620

Provisioning out-posts and forts.

288. Rules have been prescribed by the Local Government for the guidance of officers concerned, in regard to provisioning forts and out-posts on the frontier. The forts of Kohat, Dulleepgurh, and Akulghur, are to have supplies stored sufficient for the garrison for 2 months; and at the larger posts supplies for one month, and at the smaller posts supplies for 10 days, are to be stored. These stores are periodically renewed, and the loss by the sale of the old stores is generally very trifling. This measure is a necessary precaution against any sudden irruption of the border tribes, and it serves as a supply during any emergency; for on more than one occasion the troops have been able to take the field at once, when, had the supplies in the fort not been available, delay of many days must have occurred before food in sufficient quantities could have been collected.

Raids.

289. The thefts and raids of the border tribes pertain properly to the police section. Cattle lifting appears to be the prevailing offence of our border tribes. The Dera Ghazee Khan border has enjoyed immunity from their forays during the past year; but on the Dera Ismail Khan, and Mithunkote border, the thefts and robberies have been numerous, and, notwithstanding

the vigilance of our troops, and the energy with which pursuit is conducted, the hill robbers contrived to carry off a large number of cattle. On the Dera Ismail Khan border there occurred 31 cases of cattle lifting, 4 petty thefts, 4 highway robberies by hill tribes, 133 camels, 90 head of cattle, and 232 sheep and goats were stolen, besides some cash and clothing; but 82 camels, 13 head of cattle, and 42 sheep and goats, were re-captured by the pursuing parties, and restored to their owners; 11 robbers were captured, and 1 cut down. On the Mithunkote border 10 cases of cattle lifting and 2 highway robberies by hill marauders were reported, 322 camels and 65 head of cattle were stolen; but of this number, 317 camels and 2 head of cattle were recovered by the pursuers, 13 of the hill robbers were killed in hand to hand encounters, and 2 were wounded; on our side there were 2 men killed and 21 wounded in these encounters.

Punishments in Punjab Irregular force.

290. During the year 1862, it appears that only one man was tried by court martial, and that 160 men were punished on summary trials by Commanding officers. The details are as follows:—

Imprisoned, with hard labor, ...	31
Flogged and dismissed, ...	8
Dismissed, ...	34
Simple imprisonment, ...	10
Flogged, ...	43
Reduced, &c., ...	34
TOTAL,	160

Horse breeding.

291. At the close of the official year 1861-62, the reports from district officers established, beyond doubt, that most of the Government

stallions were very inferior, many were very old, and others unsuited by want of blood, for the object contemplated in providing them. Attention was therefore directed to the best means of procuring good serviceable stallions. Much difficulty has been experienced in obtaining Arab stallions ; five have, however, recently been received from Bombay, and two good Arabs have been purchased in the market, and some of the least useful of the old stallions have been sold ; arrangements are in progress for purchasing some more stallions. Although the experiment has undoubtedly tended to improve the breed, the experience of the past goes to show that, with limited means, too much has been attempted, and in distributing the new horses, a less extended field will be chosen. A few of the best districts will be selected, and a larger number of stallions will be assigned to each of these districts ; and when the breed has attained a fair standard, and funds admit, the experiment will be extended to the other districts ; so that the improvement may be gradually carried out in all the breeding districts. The zemindars, in many of the districts, take much interest in the matter, and if good stallions are provided, and the prizes sanctioned for the best stock exhibited at the horse fairs held at Lahore and Rawul Pindee, are judiciously distributed, there is reason to hope that the results will each year become more encouraging, and that a marked improvement in the breed will ere long be attained.

Volunteer Rifle Corps.

1st Punjab Volunteer Rifles.

292. Two Volunteer corps still exist. The 1st Punjab Volunteers formed a camp of exercise at Lahore last winter, and was inspected by Major General Sir Sydney Cotton, who expressed himself well satisfied with the progress which had been attained in drill and musketry practice; the corps was subsequently brigaded with the troops at Meean Meer, at a brigade field day held

by Major General A. Cunynghame, C. B., and acquitted itself to the Major General's satisfaction. The members of the corps at head quarters, and the affiliated company at Madhopore and Umritsur, went through a regular course of ball practice during the past winter, and the following is the result, as compared with the previous year's practice :—

		1861-62	1862-63.
Average in 1st period of individual firing,		14·25	15·55
Do.	File-firing,	10·20	10·63
Do.	Volley-firing,	7·15	7·71
Do.	Skirmishing,	4·22	4·57
Total, or "figure of merit,"		35·82	38·26

2nd Punjab Volunteers.

293. The Volunteer corps at Simla does not comprise many effective members; it has many difficulties to contend against, the chief of these is the migratory character of the European community at that sanatarium, and this will probably operate to prevent the attainment of a high degree of efficiency; but it is believed that some progress has been made in drill, and the use of the Enfield rifle. The corps has, moreover, labored under the disadvantage of having no Commandant since the departure of Lord William Hay.

Conduct of Punjab Irregular Force and commendation of officers.

294. During the past year the conduct of the Punjab Irregular force has been exemplary. The Brigadier General Commanding writes as follows: "The year has passed by almost unmarked, except by the relief, and the conduct of both officers and men has been generally such as to merit my entire commendation."

The Hon'ble the Lieutenant Governor has great pleasure in recording this fact for the information of His Excellency the Viceroy.

Section XII.—Miscellaneous.

PART I.—AGRICULTURAL.

Fall of rain.

295. The following is the general result shewing the fall of rain for the last two years :—

		Inches.	*Tenths.*
1861-62,	...	31	8
1862-63,	...	35	5

The averages exhibit considerable difference in different districts, the highest being in Kangra, 153½ inches, and the lowest in Moozuffurgurh, 5½ inches.

Generally speaking, the fall was most beneficially distributed, and the harvests were excellent. Along some of the large rivers injury resulted to cotton, indigo, and other crops, by excessive flooding, and in some parts the early breaking up of the rains operated prejudicially. In some parts of the Rawul Pindee Division, the spring crop is described in consequence to have been an average one, but in most parts it was a bumper harvest.

A very interesting rain map has been prepared from the averages of the registers for some years past, by Mr. E. A. Prinsep, which shews that there are regular and well defined zones of equal average rain fall, running parallel to the Himalayas.

Captain Dyas' new rain gauge has not yet been brought to work satisfactorily, and has therefore not been used.

Prices of grain.

296. The following comparative table shews the prices current of some of the principal articles of consumption at the chief stations of the Punjab, on the 1st of January, for the last three years, and it is curious to observe how differently the districts most remote

from the famine region, or off the main lines of communication, were affected, from those which were nearer to, or within it.

ARTICLES.	DELHI.			UMBALLA.			LAHORE.			SEALKOTE.			MOOLTAN.			PESHAWUR.		
	1861.	1862.	1863.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1861.	1862.	1863.
	Seers.	Seers.	Seers.	Seers.	Seers.	Seers.	Seers.	Seers.	Seers.	Seers.	Seers.	Seers.	Seers.	Seers.	Seers.	Seers.	Seers.	Seers.
Wheat, 1st sort,	8	14½	39½	10¾	13¾	30	14	13½	28½	16	14½	35	16½	16⅔	21	29¼	12	25¾
Flour, 1st sort,	7¼	13¼	24½	10	12⅔	24	13	12½	21⅓	15	10½	31	14	14¾	17⅓	25⅓	11¾	24
Barley,	9⅔	31	45	12	18	45	13	21	50	24	17½	65	21	21	36	33¾	13½	56
Gram, 1st sort,	9⅓	17	34½	...	16	30½	...	35	40	...	33	44	...	16⅓	27	...	10½	29
Mussoor Dall,	10	16	20	12	16	28	19	21	36	24	18	42	19	21	26	33⅓	18	32½
Indian corn,	10	29	39	13	27	41	17	20	24	...	19	45	18	...	...	47¼	19½	44
Rice,	6	7	7	7	8	10	9	8	10	10	14	10	9	8	9	6⅜	7¾	9

297. From the returns of waste lands sold, it does not appear that much advantage has been taken of the original or revised rules. It is stated in the Mooltan Division, that the very favorable rates on which leases of waste land are granted causes these to be generally preferred to sale. The majority of the rukhs in the Lahore Division cannot be properly brought into the category of waste lands as a greater income is derived from their lease as grazing ground.

Sale of waste lands.

Land sold.		*Revenue redeemed.*
Area in acres.	Price realized.	Per annum.
9,190	54,667	1,080 Rupees.

298. The following table appears very clearly to show that the value of land is steadily rising; the area of land transferred, whether compulsorily or by private sale, being smaller than during the year preceding; while the average price obtained has been higher in each description of transfer. A more complete refutation could hardly be desired than that which it affords, of the impression entertained in some quarters, that the demand of Government is so ruinously high as to render land comparatively valueless; seeing that, taking into consideration the ordinary rate of interest, varying amongst the native community from 12 to 20 per cent. per annum, or upwards, it tends to show that the nett profit, in excess of revenue, is nearly equal to the Government demand:—

Value of land increasing.

Year.	Sales in execution of decree of Court.			Sales by private agreement.			Mortgages.		
	Assessment in Rupees.	Price obtained in Rupees.	No. of years' purchase of Government demand.	Assessment in Rupees.	Price obtained in Rupees.	No. of years' purchase of Government demand.	Assessment in Rupees.	Sums obtained by mortgages.	No. of years' purchase of Government demand.
1861-62,	7,767	19,164	2·5	37,963	2,63,323	6·9	62,316	3,57,681	5·7
1862-63,	3,293	16,307	5·0	27,909	2,28,857	8·2	53,351	3,73,986	7·0

Irrigation projects in Dera Ghazee Khan prosecuted with vigour.

299. The movement referred to in last year's report, as having shown itself amongst the chiefs and population of Dera Ghazee Khan, has continued with undiminished vigour during the past year, and the energy and success with which the spirit of enterprize has been fostered, and the works carried on, reflect the greatest credit on the Deputy Commissioner, Captain Minchin, and the Executive Engineer, Mr. Kirwan. The Fuzzulwah, north of Dera Ghazee Khan, so named after its spirited projector and executer, has been partly in operation during the year; while Mussoo Khan, in spite of very great difficulties, has carried his canal in the same quarter to completion, which during the current year will be the means of largely bringing land into cultivation. The Dhoondee, lower down, has been carried nearly to completion; one of the main branches only remaining to be executed; while it is now intended to carry the principal branch further on next season. In the extensions of this and the Manka Canal, the Lugharee chief, in particular, has been most energetic and liberal;

while towards the south of the district, the Muzarees and Drêshaks have opened out the Gomal branch of the Kadira canal, a distance of 10 miles, through a most arid tract, south of Asni; and now, in the Mitthunkote sub-division, several applications for opening out old branches have been submitted.

And being extended to Dera Ismail Khan.

300. This impulse, too, appears now to be spreading to the adjoining district of Dera Ismail Khan, the Trans-Indus portion of which has heretofore been destitute of inundation canals, with the exception of a very small channel, at the extreme north, under the Kissor range. A project for extending this channel, which, probably, might be taken down as far as Dera Ismail Khan itself, is now under consideration. The chief, Hafiz Sumundar Khan, with Tahul Ram, are carrying out a canal from a hill stream, past the village of Shor, entirely at their own expense, in which, however, the proprietors of Shor are expected to join; and other Jageerdar chiefs are beginning to exhibit an anxiety to open out canals from various points of the Indus, where this may prove practicable.

Political importance of these Canals.

301. The political importance of the civilizing effects of these canals can hardly be over-estimated, and already they have begun to be manifested, by the increasing desire of the wild frontier tribes to obtain land. It is sufficiently obvious how much more habitable, attractive, and available for traffic and transit a cultivated and watered country must be, than the howling wastes which at present cover a large portion of that nearly rainless country; and there is, in the present case, the additional strong argument adducible in favour of these canals, that for the occupation of most of the lands that may be newly rendered culturable, there is already a population available;

whose circumstances will be vastly improved, and rendered more stable than at present, by their acquisition; for the inhabitants of the hills and country skirting them are now entirely dependent on the floods brought down by the rains for Khurreef crops, received by means of massive embankments, into which these waters are diverted. This description of cultivation, which is there called the "pachad," or western, is available only for the Khurreef crops, and is very uncertain, so that it is a great object with the more enterprizing amongst them to obtain in addition a portion of "purad," or eastern canal land, which will afford them a more certain provision, and employ them during periods of the year when the "pachad" supplies them with no occupation.

Money already spent on them, and the want of a decision in regard to the terms on which the people shall be allowed to construct such works.

302. The amount already expended by the chiefs, or immediately required from them, cannot fall short of a lakh of rupees, and the desire to contribute appears, as has been said, to be on the increase. So that there seems every prospect of the scheme, heretofore urged, of raising funds on the spot for carrying on irrigation works, by the issue of indentures or otherwise, being carried out on a limited scale amongst the native population of these parts. A decision, however, is still required as to the terms which are to be allowed, and the extent and form of contract to be exercised, in regard to both which points the Financial Commissioner has hitherto delayed expressing a decided opinion, owing to the inadequacy of the existing establishment for the exercise of an effective supervision, and the great importance of adopting just principles at the outset in laying down a scheme of irrigation which will be wholly new in many essential particulars.

303. Of the vast importance to which these inundation canals may attain, as population increases, there can be no doubt. From Ferozpoor to the south of the Sutlej, along its right bank, and from Lahore to the north of the Ravee, along both its banks, as well as along a great portion of both banks of the Chenab, Jhelum, and Indus, below Kalabagh, continuous sheets of canal watered cultivation will doubtless be formed, for a width of 2 or 3 to 20 or 30 miles, according to circumstances, as population and wealth increase; but, for promoting and regulating the progress of these canals, it has become quite evident that much more completely organized establishments, and more systematic efforts are required, than have been heretofore allowed or contemplated.

Systematic efforts required for promoting and regulating the progress of these Canals.

304. The published returns of estimated cotton crop have shown that the out-turn has been actually less than during the preceding year, and whether this be the fact or not, it is certain, at all events, that there has been no material increase. This is partly owing to the fact, that the season has not, on the whole, been favourable for the cotton crop, which has in parts been swamped by excessive rain or flooding; but it is more especially attributable to the length of time required to convince the agricultural classes of the reality and importance of such changes as may from time to time take place. There can be no doubt that in the spring of 1862, when the cotton crop of last season was sown, the bulk of the people were ignorant or incredulous in respect to the enhanced price of, and increased demand for, cotton. But now all classes have become fully alive to it, and it may be expected that the result of the present season, should the crop escape serious damage from locusts, will show this

Cotton cultivation, no increase of.

very clearly. In February the selling price of cotton rose to 26 and 28 rupees per maund, in the Derajat, and every available seer would appear to have been bought up and exported. But it is feared that much discredit has been thrown on the cotton of the Punjab, from the very defective mode in which it has been prepared and sent to the sea-board. Cotton screw presses of simple construction have, through the willing aid lent by the Bombay Government, been procured; but it is evidently at least as important that improved machines for cleaning cotton be also procured, and specimens of these likewise are now on their way, through the kindness of the same Government.

Failure of imported seed.

305. The imported seed experimentally sown under the superintendence of Mr. Cope, at Amritsur, has been a failure, owing to its having been received much too late for sowing with any good prospect of success, but some seed sown by him at an earlier period has thriven with great vigour, and yielded, it is believed, excellent results. A very general desire for imported seed is now shown by the zemindars. Mr. Wightman, the Agent of the Flax Company, has undertaken to superintend an experimental nursery of imported cotton at Sealkote, and a translation of Bennett's Hand Book has been circulated there.

Flax.

306. The out-turn of flax at Sealkote this year has been excellent, with reference to the limited quantity of imported and acclimated seed that was available. The out-turn cannot yet be stated, but besides a large quantity of very superior fibre, there is no doubt that many hundred maunds of seed have been raised and stored, for distribution next year, a matter of the most vital importance

for the progress of this undertaking. Distribution of seed will now be made at the proper time to the zemindars of adjoining districts who evince a keen desire to undertake the culture.

Silk.

307. The silk experiment established at Amritsur, under the charge of Mr. Cope, has also unfortunately failed, nearly the whole of the worms having died in a single day, owing, apparently, to the attendants having fed them, in spite of repeated warnings, with hot leaves. In the Goordaspoor district, however, Jafir and his son-in-law have been more than usually successful, both as regards quantity and quality, and have realized large profits; while in Peshawur, the experiment has been quite successful, so for as yet reported; and in Goojranwala, plantations have been formed, and preparations made for rearing silk, through the energetic exertions of Lieutenant Powlett. There can be little or no doubt that Mr. Cope's anticipations in regard to the spread of silk culture in the Punjab will now be realized, but no authentic intelligence has yet been received of the progress made in this matter by the tea planters of the Kangra valley.

Indigo.

308. In regard to indigo, there is nothing new to remark, save that a European association for its manufacture in the Mooltan and adjoining districts has been now fairly established, and commenced operations, so that a great change in the quality of the article produced, and the consequent demand for it, may shortly be looked for.

Imphee.

309. Imphee is still patronized by a few district officers, as well as the China sugar cane, if they be different plants, which some doubt; but most condemn both plants.

310. The first invasion of these insects occurred in September and October 1862, in the Mooltan, Moozuffurgurh, and Dera Ghazee Khan districts. They were there full grown, and apparently of mature age, but beyond destroying the crops of mustard and other oil crops in some parts, they do not appear to have done any serious damage. They then passed towards the northward, and vast numbers were destroyed, at an early period, in Bunnoo, Huzara, and Rawul Pindee, in which last district the first efforts were commenced by Major Cracroft, which led to the issue of instructions for general observance. At a later period, vast numbers were destroyed in the Jhelum, Goojrat, and Goojranwalla districts; in the last of which the matter was taken up with great energy by Mr. Brandreth, and his Assistant, Lieutenant Powlett; vigorous measures were pursued also in the Hooshiarpoor, Shahpoor, and other districts, and in no district of the Punjab, happily, was any considerable damage suffered by the Rubbee, or spring crops, while not only winged locusts, but their eggs, were destroyed in vast numbers, and in all parts where they could be discovered.

Locusts.—Measures taken for their destruction.

311. In April, the eggs which had not been destroyed, began to be hatched, and it was then found that they had been largely deposited in the sandy tracts of Bunnoo, in the gorges of the Kohat and Peshawur hills, and Salt, Pubbee, and other ranges, as well as in the Bâr of the Shahpoor, and some other districts, and the northern portions of Goordaspoor, where they were hatched in overwhelming numbers. By this time the people of the country had become fully alive not only to the serious character of the crisis, but to the possibility of its being in a great measure averted, if the entire population should everywhere join heartily

in the work. Our establishments, too, had become cognizant of the organizations best adapted to this end, and thus all were well prepared for coping with this visitation in its new form. Vast numbers of the young swarms were everywhere destroyed, insomuch that not one escaped of those hatched in some districts, such as Goojrat and Goojranwalla; but where the eggs had been laid in large tracts of hill or sandy plains, their numbers were too vast to be completely annihilated, and still less was this possible in respect to the vast numbers reared in the Jummoo and other independent States adjoining, where no effort whatever for their destruction was made or permitted. The young unwinged locusts caused a great deal of trouble and inconvenience from their vast numbers, at Attok, in the plains of Tallegung, at Madhopoor and Gurdaspoor, and in some other places, crawling or hopping into houses, wells, cooking pots, &c. They did much damage to the trees, and in some places to the springing cotton and sugar cane crops, but happily the aggregate injury experienced was but trifling, as there were but few crops at that time in the ground.

312. In the latter part of May the young locusts which had escaped destruction began to take wing, and swarms began to make their appearance from Native States likewise. They have continually passed and repassed over many parts of the Punjab—the Himalayas even not being exempt—but no serious damage appears to have been as yet committed by them, so far as is yet known; save, perhaps, in Dera Ghazee Khan, Hissar, and Rohtuk, where the young cotton crops, in particular, are said to have been seriously injured. Large numbers would appear to have passed down into the North Western Provinces.

313. It now appears, however, that these young broods have again began laying eggs in Sirsa, as well as other parts of the Hissar Division, as well as in Putiala, Bikaneer, and other states of Rajputana; as well as, in all probability, in Bhawulpoor, thus corroborating, to some extent, the impression at first entertained, that the flights which appeared in and beyond Multan in September and October had been raised in those localities.

314. An expenditure of about 20,000 rupees, or upwards, has been incurred in the destruction of locusts; and there can be no doubt whatever that, but for the exertions made and the vast numbers destroyed in all forms, very serious losses would have already occurred, and the existing flights would have been very greatly more numerous and extensive than they now are. A great deal of very interesting and instructive information regarding these insects has also been collected and placed on record, some of which has been published. But there can be no doubt that operations for their destruction, especially that of their eggs, must be still continued with the greatest energy, wherever these can be discovered, or it may be regarded as morally beyond doubt that, on the return of autumn, swarms will cover and desolate the land.

Arboriculture.—Steps taken for the extension of.

315. Besides the plantations heretofore formed on the banks and islands of the Jhelum and Chenab, by the Deputy Commissioners of Jhelum and Gujerat, the matter of planting newly formed alluvial lands, where suitable, with Sissoo and other timber trees, has now been taken up in earnest by Captain Elphinstone in Jalandhur, as well as in the Derajat. The experience afforded by the magnificent Sissoo forest of Kuchchi, on the left bank of the Indus, below Mâri, shews how vastly important these may become,

and how admirably adapted these alluvial lands are for the growth of such forests. Now that attention has been turned to this matter, it may be expected that the day is not far distant when the Punjab will thus be rendered almost independent of supplies from other sources, as regards both timber and fuel; and when the lands of the bâr tracts may be entirely surrendered for cultivation by means of the canals, which, it is to be hoped, will be carried through all of them.

PART II.—SURVEYS.

316. The area surveyed by the Delhi and Hissar Revenue Survey during the field season of 1862-63, amounted to 2287·29 square miles, of which 1817·18 square miles, in the Jageers of Puttiala, Jeend, Naba, and Loharoo, situated on the frontiers of the Jeypoor territory, were purely topographical that is to say, no village boundaries were shewn. 470·11 square miles were surveyed in the Ferozepoor and Sirsa districts, comprising the Mumdote and Bihuk ilaquas, and in these the village boundaries were shewn. All survey work in the Delhi and Hissar divisions, and in the Ferozepoor district, has been completed during the past year.

Work performed by the Revenue Survey.

317. The total cost on the financial year ending 30th April 1863, including Surveyors' military pay and every contingent expense, amounted to rupees 49,992-11-6, giving a rate per square mile of rupees 21-13-1, which may be considered favorable.

Total cost.

318. Major H. C. Johnstone, in charge of this survey, has

Notice of officers.

displayed great tact and ability in conducting the duties of his department. Lieutenant W. Barron, and Mr. G. Housden, Assistant Surveyors, in charge of detached survey parties or camps, and Mr. E. Foy, Assistant Surveyor, deserve notice for their zeal and assiduity.

Kashmere Series Grand Trigonometrical Survey.

319. The Kashmere series, under Captain T. G. Montgomerie, R. E., was employed during the field season of 1862 on the triangulation and topographical surveys of Astor, Boonjee, Nubra, Changchenmo, Pang-kong, Hanle, Rukshu, and Zaskar, with other minor districts in little Thibet and Ladák. Considerable progress was made in all directions, the out-turn being 10,500 square miles of triangulation, and upwards of 10,000 square miles of topographical work; though the naturally great difficulties of the mountainous country under survey were at first much enhanced by bad weather and heavy falls of snow, which came on almost at the same time as the rains in the outer ranges of the Himalayas.

320. A number of places and peaks were fixed in Astor; several high peaks were determined to the north of, and beyond Gilgit, and a topographical sketch was made of the mountains and lower portion of that valley to within 20 miles of its chief place. Circumstances did not at that time allow of any further advance, but Captain Montgomerie hopes that, during 1863, a reconnaissance, at any rate, may be made of the whole of that interesting valley, which, having maintained its independence till within the last two or three years, has hitherto been closed to Europeans. A more accurate knowledge of Gilgit, and its upper valley, Yasseen, will tend to throw some light on that large unknown tract of mountains north of Peshawur, and west of the Indus, which is mostly drained by

the Cabul river. Information as to this tract is desirable, not only with respect to our frontier arrangements with its various tribes, from time to time, but also as being not unlikely hereafter to prove a really good route to Yarkund and other places in Eastern Turkistan, if the various tribes north of Peshawur can be induced to see that it is their interest not to over-tax any attempt at trade in that direction. The mountains between Peshawur and Eastern Turkistan are known to be lower than in any other direction from the Punjab, and some of the passes are supposed to be good.

321. Further to the east of little Thibet, the topographical sketch of the Nubra valley was completed, as also a portion of the upper Shayok valley, thus completing a large portion of the survey of the summer route from Ladâk to Yarkund, as far as it lies in the territories of the Jummoo Maharajah. Captain Montgomerie hopes that the survey of the summer route will be completed during 1863, and also that of the winter route up to the Chinese frontier, and as much of the route on beyond as can be explored without danger from the robber tribes. Every endeavour will be made to get as much information as possible with reference to its capabilities for commercial purposes.

322. Still further to the east, the Kashmere series operations were extended across very high and difficult mountains, by stations upwards of 20,000 feet above the sea, from the river Indus, near Leh, in an easterly direction, to the Changchenmo valley. From points near the head of that valley* a great many peaks in Chinese Turkistan were fixed, and a good view was obtained of the desert tract known, according to Mahomed Amin, as the Aksae Chin, or

* In longitude 79½°, Murree being in 73½°.

the Chinese great white desert or plain. This appears to be a remarkable depression in the mountains, a continuation, as it were, of the lake districts of Pang-kong, a succession of comparatively low rounded hills and hollows, bounded on the north-east by snow-clad peaks, whose heights have been measured.

Captain Montgomerie's opinion as to the best commercial line to the Punjab from Eastern Turkistan.

323. From the Changchenmo, the drainage on the one side (south) flows down to the lakes near Rudok, and on the other (north-east) the country falls down towards Aksae Chin.

Captain Montgomerie is of opinion that, for any new commercial line between the Punjab and Eastern Turkistan, this is likely to be the best, and, indeed, the pass at the head of the Changchenmo is so much easier than that over the Karakoram, that it is possible that it may prove, in every respect, a fitter road than that by the Karakoram or any other pass.

Possibility of there being a good route to Ilachi or Yarkund by the Changchenmo.

324. From the Changchenmo there is known to be a good route to Rudok, on the south. To the north-east the country is evidently easy, and, from all accounts, the term desert applies more to the absence of man than of any continuous want of water, grass, and wood, which are said to be available in several places. The plain, moreover, being said to abound with wild horses, yak, musk-deer, black foxes, and wild duck, the latter on the numerous lakes. There is consequently some chance that the information as to there being a good route by the Changchenmo to Ilachi or Yarkund, and thence to Eastern Turkistan, generally, will prove to be correct, as it is already well known that there is a route for laden ponies between Rudok and the Punjab frontier on the Sutlej.

325. In the upper valley of the Indus, the survey was in several cases carried up to the frontier, near Hanle. The Chinese Tartars on the frontier there and elsewhere, though always on the look-out, and anxious to show what they considered to be the boundary, did not actually interfere with the surveyors, though they threatened to do so.

Contact with the Chinese Tartars.

In Rukshu and Zaskar the topographical sketch was finished, including all that portion of the road between Kulu and Leh (Ladak), which had not been surveyed in previous years.

326. The survey of the route from the Punjab to Ladâk, viâ Kulu, has now been completed throughout, and northwards from Leh, nearly up to the Karakoram mountains. Captain Montgomerie trusts that, during the ensuing field season of 1863, further information will be gained, but, under present circumstances, British officers are not likely to have the opportunity of exploring to any great distance beyond the frontier. His Honor the Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab has consequently thought it advisable to try and obtain more reliable information as to the country north of the Karakoram, through native agency. A Moonshee has been appointed to accompany Mahomed Amin* into Central Asia, and, as far as time and his capabilities admitted, this Moonshee has been trained by Captain Montgomerie to determine approximately the geographical positions of places, and to make a rough route survey from point to point.

Routes surveyed.

A Moonshee sent with Mahomed Amin into Central Asia to obtain geographical information.

From this Moonshee's report and observations it is hoped

* This is the man who acted as guide to the brothers Schlagentweit.

that a better general knowledge of the fitness of these routes for commercial purposes will be gained, and that possibly some additions and corrections may be made as to the (at present adopted) geographical positions of the various cities and towns of Turkistan.

Should this experiment succeed, the system can hereafter be applied to other places and routes.

Acknowledgment of Captain Montgomerie's services to the Punjab Government.

327. The general services rendered by Captain Montgomerie may be more appropriately noticed in his own department, but His Honor would here express his acknowledgment of the valuable aid given by him to the Punjab Government in the collection of important scientific and statistical information, and of the tact with which he has conducted, now nearly to completion, an interesting but intricate survey, throughout the mountainous territory of the Maharajah of Jummoo, not only without exciting his Highness' opposition, but also enlisting the interests of the Maharajah in the accomplishment of his object.

PART III.—DISPENSARIES AND VACCINATION.

Cholera re-appeared.

328. The re-appearance of cholera, last year, in the Punjab, and in the same stations which suffered so much in previous years from this scourge, leads to the belief that it will become as regular and habitual a disease in the north as it is elsewhere in India; but the Inspector General takes a hopeful view of a reduction in the mortality, from the fact, that the feeling of panic which aggravates

the disease, and which is more or less general on the first appearance of a fatal epidemic, will subside as the disease becomes endemic.

The year not generally unhealthy.

329. In other respects the past year was not an unhealthy one, generally, and except in the Mooltan division, there was not the usual epidemic fever, which, at the end of the rains, prostrates a large portion of the population.

Increase in the number of patients treated.

330. Comparing the sickness of the former season with this favorable season, it is satisfactory to find that there has been a very great increase in the number of applications for medical relief, as the following table shews :—

Year.	Remaining at end of previous year.	In-door.			Out-door.			Grand Total.
		Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
1861, ...	2,026	10,649	1,856	12,505	144,137	39,865	184,002	198,533
1862, ...	1,890	9,617	1,856	11,473	167,240	47,319	214,559	227,922
Difference,	—136	—1,032	...	—1,032	+23,103	+7,454	+30,557	+29,389

Cost of establishments.

331. The cost of the establishments is shewn in the following table :—

Year.	INCOME.				Total Expenditure.	Balance.
	In hand.	Received during the year		Total.		
		From Government.	From private subscription.			
1861, ...	9,255 8 6	70,025 12 7	5,040 6 2	84,321 11 3	74,574 12 0	9,746 15 3
1862, ...	9,919 5 9	77,287 9 3	5,572 12 7	92,779 11 7	83,474 0 3	9,305 11 4
Difference,	+663 13 3	+7,261 12 8	+532 6 5	+8,458 0 4	+8,899 4 3	-441 3 11

332. Additional wards have been constructed (which conduce to the comfort of the patients), many improvements have been made in different dispensaries, and the whole have been kept in efficient repair.

Increase of accommodation.

333. The Inspector General gives prominent notice to a proposed plan of enlisting the interest of the native hukeems in an organized scheme for visiting the sick in their own houses, on the English principle.

Hukeems to visit the sick.

334. That native hukeems may be extensively employed with manifest advantage in distributing English medicines, has been proved by positive experience at Lahore, Peshawur, and elsewhere, during the late cholera epidemics, when this native agency was largely employed to supplement the labors of our European Doctors; and, in order to give encouragement to the proposed scheme, the Hon'ble the Lieutenant Governor has suggested that municipal bodies and local committees might grant small monthly allowances to the native hukeems, on the condition that they attend for a certain portion of each day at the dispensary, to learn our practice.

Steps taken to fit them for the work.

335. Considerable attention has, for some time past, been paid to the conservancy of our large towns and bazars; and, during the past year, there has been much progress in improving drainage and cleaning streets.

Progress of Conservancy.

336. Small-pox has not appeared anywhere in an epidemic form, and the Inspector General has observed the opposition of the natives to the system of vaccination gradually to decrease.

Vaccination.

337. The supply of fluid lymph, in hermetically sealed tubes, sent out to the Punjab through the Secretary of State for India, arrived in an excellent state, and has been used with great success.

Lymph.

Report of the Superintendent of Vaccination.

338. The Superintendent of Vaccine, Hill States, thus reports the result of his operations :—

"I believe that vaccination has now been introduced into every district under the Superintendent, Hill States, Cis-Sutlej. In many of them the people prefer vaccination to inoculation for small-pox. In others they believe in its efficacy, but, considering it as a protective for a short time only, (five years being the limit they usually assign) they say they prefer inoculation. Time will overcome this objection.

"Of the Trans-Sutlej Hill States, the large districts of Kooloo and Mundee, and a small part of Suket, have been well vaccinated.

"The success obtained this year has been very great (and this chiefly through the ready assistance given by the members of the Mundee Regency).

"Vaccination has been introduced into five districts, Mundee and Suket, Trans-Sutlej; Kanuti, Shaugrie, and Syree, Cis-Sutlej. In all, the people express their belief in its protecting nature, and some prefer it to inoculation. This is most satisfactory."

Increase of patients at the Lahore Medical College Hospital.

339. A decided increase in the attendance, both of in-door and out-patients, has been observable at the Lahore Medical College hospital, and affords good evidence of the gradually increasing confidence of the people of the Punjab in our system of medicine and surgery.

The following return will shew the numbers of patients treated for the different classes of disease in the hospital :—

	Remained.	Admitted.	Total.	Discharged.	Died.	Remaining.
Class I.—Zymotic Diseases, ...	42	3,993	4,035	3,966	37	32
II.—Constitutional Diseases,	7	481	488	464	17	7
III.—Local Diseases, ...	37	4,159	4,196	4,102	32	62
IV.—Developmental Diseases,	...	34	34	34	...	...
V.—Violent Diseases or Deaths, ...	4	193	197	187	4	6

PART IV.—TEA.

340. The Superintendent Botanical Gardens, N. W. Provinces, and Tea Plantations, Dr. Jameson, has submitted a most favorable report on the progress of tea cultivation in the Punjab.

Dr. Jameson's favorable report.

341. In the Government factory the out-turn of tea during the last season has been lbs. 16,125, and of this quantity, lbs. 1,720 were prepared from leaves purchased from zemindars.

Out-turn of tea.

342. The quantity made shews an increase of 2,536 lbs. over the preceding year, and in quality there has been a steady improvement. Greater care was exercised in gathering the leaves, and the proportion of fine to coarse teas is consequently greater. The native tea makers, too, have become more expert and careful.

Improvement in quantity and quality.

343. The demand for tea is greatly on the increase, and fair average prices were realised at auction, as well as by private sales :—

The demand increases.

AUCTION SALES.

Quantity sold.	Price realised.		Highest bid per lb.		Lowest bid per lb.		Average.	
lbs.	Rs.	As.	Rs.	As.	Rs.	As.	Rs.	As.
1,112	1,126	7	2	1	0	8	1	0

PRIVATE SALES.

Quantity sold.	Price realised.		Highest bid per lb.		Lowest bid per lb.		Average.	
lbs.	Rs.	As.	Rs.	As.	Rs.	As.	Rs.	As.
1,531	2,555	8	2	0	0	10	1	11

343½. The annual consumption of tea in the town of Umritsur is said to approach lbs. 100,000, and samples of the different kinds of tea made at the Holta factory have been sent to a leading house, in order, if possible, to command the trade in that city.

Samples sent to Umritsur.

344. A hundred small packages of fine and coarse teas have been taken by the Deputy Commissioner, Kangra, as presents to parties on the British frontier towards Thibet, in order to encourage merchants to take our teas into Yarkund and Bootan.

And to the frontier towards Thibet.

345. The distribution of seeds and seedlings to private planters continues on a liberal scale. 775 maunds or 28½ tons of seeds, and 2,000,000 seedlings were thus disposed of.

Distribution of seed and seedlings.

346. The financial result of working the Government plantations is thus given by Dr. Jameson :—.

Financial result.

16,125 lbs. of tea at Rs. 1-8 per lb., ...	24,187	8	0
1,155 maunds of tea seed, at Rs. 20 per maund,	23,100	0	0
Total,	Rs. 47,287	8	0
Deduct expenses incurred in working, ...	20,000	0	0
Balance, ...	27,287	8	0
But to this must be added the value of 2,000,000 seedlings distributed or about to be distributed to planters—			
Thus 2,000,000 at rupees 3 per 100, ...	60,000	0	0
Grand Total,	Rs. 87,287	8	0

347. In order to obtain accurate information regarding the spread of tea cultivation through companies or by private individuals, in the Punjab, Dr. Jameson visited each plantation, and has submitted a valuable and interesting report, an extract from which is here given:--

Extract from Dr. Jameson's valuable report.

"To one and all of these plantations and factories skilled workmen have been furnished from the Government establishments. In this manner, alone, the Government institutions have been highly useful, and without them private planters could not have progressed in the highly satisfactory manner that they have done.

"To all applicants, aid in the form of Chowdries for tea plantations, and skilled native tea manipulators for factories, large supplies of tea seeds, and thousands of seedling plants, have been granted, and the move which, a few years ago, was confined to a few experimental acres of land, has assumed a gigantic form, a form which may now be styled national."

348. A grand total of nine thousand five hundred and eighteen acres has been taken up for the growth of tea by private speculators. This area, if brought entirely under cultivation, and well looked after, would yield lbs.2,453,400, and thus afford in itself a considerable export trade.

Area of land taken up by speculators.

349. Tea, therefore, in the Kohistan of the Punjab, is no longer an experiment. It has passed from speculation to fact. It has been established by incontrovertible data that, in the Kohistan and Dhoons of the Punjab, tea can be grown and prepared, and admirably fitted for the markets of India and Europe, and that the cultivation and preparation present a safe and profitable investment for capital.

Cultivation of tea no longer a doubtful speculation.

350. The field is now occupied on an extensive scale, as shewn above, by private planters, and a large amount of private capital is invested in the undertaking. Most of the private planters, too, have large numbers of seedlings at their disposal for extension, and in the Government plantations at Holta, there are 3,000,000 of seedlings, for which there is not much demand, and are therefore at the disposal of any one desirous of entering on the cultivation. The demands, therefore, of those who have, up to date, settled in the Kohistan, have been nearly met to depletion, so far as seedling plants are concerned.

Seedlings in the Government plantation available.

351. Dr. Jameson has now suggested that the time has arrived for selling the Government plantation at Holta, and the proposition is now under consideration, and will be reported on hereafter.

Proposal to sell the Government plantation.

352. By an arrangement made between the Government and the zemindars to facilitate the transfer of land from the native proprietors in the Kangra valley to European planters, 2294 acres were made available, and being put up to auction, realised the sum of rupees 12,282-14, as much as rupees 20 per acre being bid in some instances.

Sale of lands obtained from the zemindars.

353. In accordance with the instructions of the Lieutenant Governor, Dr. Jameson took 70,000 seedlings and a large supply of seeds, and selected gardeners, to form tea nurseries in the Kohistan of the Upper Doab of the Punjab, where there is every prospect of the plant taking root and thriving.

Tea nurseries formed in the upper Punjab.

Conclusion.

354. From the foregoing review of the different departments under his rule, the Lieutenant Governor trusts that the administration of the Punjab territories may be considered to have progressed favorably during the past year.

Summary of the year's operations.

Undisturbed peace reigned throughout the province. Agriculture and trade have greatly increased. From all districts the same reports are received of the thriving state of the people. Providence has vouchsafed abundant harvests.

Crime of great atrocity has not prevailed to any extent, and heinous offences have sensibly decreased.

The new Penal and Procedure Codes have been introduced carefully and have been worked zealously by the Magistracy, yet with consideration for the people, the mass of whom are as yet ignorant of the change in the law.

In the Civil Department, whilst litigation has increased, the Judges of all classes have exerted themselves in a praiseworthy manner to dispense justice with rapidity, without relaxing their strict attention to the dictates of the law. Selected Judges have been appointed to the Small Cause Courts, which, having been found to work well, are being extended over the province.

The reorganized Police have worked fairly, and in harmony with the Magistracy. The new system has been, with slight modification, extended to the frontier, and the total cost has been reduced to the lowest limits compatible with efficiency.

The discipline, health, and economy of the Prisons, have not deteriorated during the past year.

The land revenue shews a satisfactory increase, and has almost reached two millions sterling. The ease and punctuality with which it is paid is the best evidence of the prosperous condition of the peasantry.

The salt mines send forth yearly increasing stores, and yield an important revenue to the State.

An alteration in the mode of excise, by which the consumption of ardent spirits is controlled, without eventually causing a loss to the revenue, is likely to be attended with happy results in the moral improvement of the people.

Education is beginning to make material progress, and a general desire for a knowledge of English is now for the first time perceptible.

The importance of female instruction has been acknowledged by the more leading members of native society, and efforts to educate a class of native governesses are being vigorously made.

The fertilizing waters of the Punjab rivers are being spread over the heart of the Punjab, and produce large crops of cotton, which have been exported to a large extent to meet the pressing demand in England. The tea plant has taken firm root on the Himalayan slopes, and the planters can henceforth look with confidence to their teas competing on equal terms with the China produce in the European market.

The successful working of the Lahore and Umritsur Railway, and the progressive works on the Mooltan line; the well nigh completed communication between Lahore and Peshawur, and the satisfactory experiments in opening up the main rivers of the Punjab, are distinct pledges that increased production will be met and assisted by increased facilities of transport, and afford an earnest of the desire of the Local Government for the material development of the resources of the province. At the same time, the Lieutenant Governor desires to acknowledge that, if there be any credit due for successful results, it is due, on the one hand, to the support which His Honor has ever received from His Excellency the Viceroy, and, on the other hand, to the public spirit and zeal of the able staff of officers placed under his orders.

Commendation of Civil officers.

355. The higher officers of the administration have evinced the same zeal and devotion in their duties as heretofore.

Mr. McLeod, as Financial Commissioner, has devoted himself to the duties of his department, and the advancement of the Province.

Mr. Cust has done much to improve the Judicial department in all branches, and his services merit special acknowledgment.

The services of the Personal Assistants of the Financial and Judicial Commissioners, *viz.* Messrs. Moore and Smyth, have been valuable.

Mr. R. H. Davies, as Secretary to the Government, rendered most efficient aid. His report on the Trade and Resources of the countries on the North Western Boundary of British India, is a very valuable work. In his absence on leave, his duties are very efficiently performed by Mr. Forsyth.

Mr. Kirke, Assistant Secretary to the Government, has, as usual, been indefatigable in the performance of his duties.

Captain Black, late Staff officer of the Punjab Irregular Force, has discharged the duties of Military Secretary very efficiently.

Colonel R. Maclagan, Secretary to Government, D. P. W., as well as Chief Engineer, is a most valuable public officer, and presides efficiently over a very extensive and difficult charge.

Major Warrand performed the duties of Consulting Engineer and Under Secretary to Government, during Captain Sim's absence, with efficiency.

The following officers deserve favorable mention :—

COMMISSIONERS.

Colonel G. W. Hamilton.
Mr. E. L. Brandreth.
Colonel R. G. Taylor, C. B.
Col. Sir H. B. Edwardes, K. C. B.
Lieut.-Colonel E. Lake.
Mr. P. S. Melvill.
Mr. T. D. Forsyth, C. B.
Lieut.-Col. J. R. Becher, C. B.
Mr. W. E. Money, Commissioner of Customs.

Mr. E. A. Prinsep, Special Commissioner of Settlements.

Deputy Commissioners.

Mr. W. Ford, Offg. Commr.
Mr. J. Naesmyth, Offg. Commr.
Major O. J. McL. Farrington, Officiating Commissioner.
Mr. R. E. Egerton, Offg. Commr.
Colonel R. C. Lawrence, C. B.
Mr. P. H. Egerton.
Captain F. R. Pollock.
Genl. H. C. Van-Cortlandt, C. B.
Lieut.-Colonel F. E. Voyle.
Mr. F. H. Cooper, C. B.
Major A. L. Busk.
Major J. E. Cracroft.
Mr. J. H. Oliver.
Mr. A. Brandreth.
Major W. McNeile.
Major H. W. H. Coxe.
Major S. F. Graham.
Major R. R. Adams.
Major W. R. Eliott.
Major J. W. Bristow.
Captain R. Young.
Captain N. W. Elphinstone.
Captain P. Maxwell.
Captain J. H. Hawes.
Captain E. H. Paske.
Mr. J. W. Macnabb.
Captain H. B. Urmston.
Captain W. G. Davies.

Judges Small Cause Courts.

Mr. T. H. Thornton, D. C. L.
Captain C. A. McMahon.
Mr. J. C. Murphy.
Mr. L. Berkeley.
Mr. F. R. Scarlett.

Assistant Commissioners.

Captain A. A. Munro.
Captain J. S. Tighe.
Captain C. H. Hall.
Captain C. C. Minchin.
Major T. W. Mercer.
Major H. A. Dwyer.
Captain J. R. G. G. Shortt,
Mr. H. E. Jacomb.
} Officiating Deputy Commissioners.

Captain W. M. Lane.
Mr. W. B. Jones.
Mr. H. E. Perkins.
Captain J. B. Smyly.
Mr. R. W. Thomas.
Captain J. C. Horne.
Captain R. J. D. Ferris.
Captain G. F. J. Lewin.
Captain H. P. Babbage.
Mr. G. Knox.
Lieutenant R. H. Hudlestone.
Lieut. J. W. H. Johnstone.
Lieut. G. G. Young.
Mr. J. G. Cordery, Offg. Judge Small Cause Court.
Mr. G. R. Elsmie.
Lieutenant P. W. Powlett.
Sir A. H. Lawrence, Bart.
Mr. J. B. Lyall.
Captain J. Havelock.
Captain F. J. Millar.
Lieut. R. G. Sandeman.
Mr. R. T. Burney.
Captain C. V. Jenkins.
Mr. D. Fitzpatrick.
Mr. C. W. P. Watts.

ASSISTANT COMMISSIONERS.—*Continued.*

Mr. C. Wood.
Lieut. F. M. Birch.
Mr. L. S. Saunders.
Lieut. H. C. A. Szczepanski.
Lieut. E. P. Gurdon.
Lieut. F. D. Harington.
Lieut. R. T. Hare.
Mr. C. J. Powlett.
Lieut. F. C. Bewsher.
Lieut. P. L. N. Cavagnari.
Mr. L. Cowan.
Mr. J. D. Tremlett.
Lieut. C. A. DeKantzow.
Lieut. E. C. Corbyn.

EXTRA ASSISTANT COMMISSIONERS.

Mr. J. H. Penn.
Madhopershad.
Mahomed Sultan.
Mr. T. C. Vaughan.
Mr. W. H. D'Gruyther.
Shahzada Mahomed Zumboor.
Bunsee-Lall.
Hadee Hossein.
Kaim Ali.
Mahsoom Ali.
Aga Kulab Abid.
Mr. C. W. Lennox.
Mr. A. J. S. Donald.
Mr. G. D. Westropp.
Mr. G. Thomson.
Pundit Munphool.
Jaishee Ram.
Syud Jumal Ali.
Faiz-ul-Hussun.
Mr. T. W. Moore.
Dya Shunkur.
Mr. C. Stephens.
Mirza Azim Beg.
Ameen Chund.
Colonel Dhunraj.
Mr. R. Spencer.
Wuzeer Ali.
Mr. J. R. Gouldsbury.
Mr. H. B. Beckett.
Gopal Dass.
Mr. W. P. Woodward.
Hookum Chund.
Hayat Khan.
Mr. T. Bailey.
Mr. J. G. Delmerick.
Mohun Beer.
Byjnath.

SURVEY DEPARTMENT.

Major H. C. Johnstone.
Lieutenant W. Barron.
Mr. G. Housden.
Mr. E. Foy.

SALT DEPARTMENT.

Mr. H. Wright.
Mr. W. Wright.

By order of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant Governor.

T. D. FORSYTH,

Officiating Secretary to Government, Punjab.

APPENDICES

TO THE

PUNJAB ADMINISTRATION REPORT

FOR 1862-63.

APPEN

COMPARATIVE ABSTRACT OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSE

	RECEIPTS.	1861-62.	1862-63.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Cash Balance, ...	1,06,39,966	76,20,857	...	30,19,109
I	LAND REVENUE, &c., 1. Land Revenue,	1,82,20,655	1,86,46,656	4,26,001	...
	LAND REVENUE, &c., 2. Sayer,	3,61,141	7,91,136	4,29,995	...
	LAND REVENUE, &c., 3. Abkaree,	6,23,743	6,10,175	...	13,568
II	ASSESSED TAXES.—Income Tax,	9,84,772	8,43,666	...	1,41,106
III	CUSTOMS,	7,25,921	8,99,063	1,73,142	...
IV	SALT. Excise and other receipts,	61,32,636	55,37,043	...	1,87,096
	SALT. Sales, ...		4,08,497		
V	OPIUM, ...	...	...	...	...
VI	STAMPS, ...	9,56,273	9,52,985	...	3,288
VII	MINT.				
VIII	POST OFFICE, *Vide* XIX				
IX	ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH, *Vide* XIX				
X	LAW AND JUSTICE, ...	5,22,787	4,60,727	...	62,060
XI	POLICE, ...	...	1,30,152	1,30,152	...
XII	MARINE, ...	996	11,511	10,515	...
XIII	PUBLIC WORKS, ...	13,39,878	11,93,133	...	1,46,745
XIV	TRIBUTES AND CONTRIBUTIONS ON ACCOUNT OF CONTINGENTS FROM NATIVE STATES, ...	2,76,766	2,79,532	2,766	...
XV	MISCELLANEOUS, ...	3,21,518	89,083	...	2,32,435
	TOTAL OF I TO XV, ...	3,04,67,086	3,08,53,359	11,72,571	7,86,298
XVI	INTEREST. (Tuccavee), ...	8	13	5	...
	TOTAL OF I TO XVI, ...	3,04,67,094	3,08,53,372	11,72,576	7,86,298

DIX I. A.

MENTS OF THE PUNJAB IN 1861-62. AND 1862-63.

	DISBURSEMENTS.	1861-62.	1862-63.	Increase.	Decrease.
A	ALLOWANCES, REFUNDS, AND DRAWBACK, ...	2,16,530	75,446	...	1,41,084
B	CHARGES AGAINST INCOME:				
	I. REVENUE DEPARTMENTS:—				
	1. Land Revenue, Sayer, and Abkaree, ...	19,97,843	21,55,319	1,57,476	
	2. Assessed Taxes, ...	33,286	27,919	...	5,367
	3. Customs, ...	3,75,151	3,25,933	...	49,218
	4. Salt, ...	2,90,744	3,30,679	39,935	
	5. Opium.				
	6. Stamps, ...	66,533	27,511	...	39,022
	7. Mint.				
	8. Post Office, } *Vide*				
	9. Electric Telegraph, } *K.*				
	TOTAL OF B. I., ...	27,63,557	28,67,361	1,97,411	93,607
	II. ALLOWANCES AND ASSIGNMENTS UNDER TREATIES AND ENGAGEMENTS, ...	10,99,172	10,41,942	...	36,945
	III. ALLOWANCES TO DISTRICT AND VILLAGE OFFICERS,		20,285		
	IV. MISCELLANEOUS, ...	24,522	6,221	...	18,301
	V. CONTINGENCIES, SPECIAL, & TEMPORARY, ...	...	...	...	...
	TOTAL OF B., ...	38,87,251	39,35,809	1,97,411	1,48,853
C	ARMY.				
D	NAVY.				
E	WORKS OF INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT AND PUBLIC CONVENIENCE, ...	55,66,401	52,86,009	...	2,80,392
F	CIVIL SERVICES:—				
	I. CIVIL BUILDINGS, ...				
	II. SALARIES AND EXPENSES OF PUBLIC DEPARTMENTS, ...	6,33,493	6,43,235	9,742	
	III. LAW AND JUSTICE, ...	17,77,969	17,64,666	...	13,303
	IV. POLICE, ...	33,65,220	32,13,050	...	1,52,170
	V. EDUCATION, SCIENCE, AND ART, ...	2,19,083	2,98,010	78,927	
	VI. POLITICAL AGENCIES AND OTHER FOREIGN SERVICES,	...	48,413	48,413	
	VII. SUPERANNUATION AND RETIRED ALLOWANCES AND GRATUITIES FOR CHARITABLE AND OTHER PURPOSES, ...	2,67,448	3,57,848	90,400	
	VIII. MARINE, ...	23,618	2,22,033	1,98,415	
	IX. MISCELLANEOUS, ...	2,39,065	2,07,036	...	32,029
	X. CIVIL CONTINGENCIES, SPECIAL AND TEMPORARY, ...	2,71,569	1,82,225	...	89,344
	TOTAL OF E. AND F., ...	1,23,63,866	1,22,22,525	4,25,897	5,67,238
	TOTAL OF A. TO F., ...	1,64,67,647	1,62,33,780	6,23,308	8,57,175

		1861-62.	1862-63.	Increase.	Decrease.
XVII	PUBLIC DEBT :—				
	Local Loans, ...	1,83,457	35,000	...	1,48,457
	Local Taxes, ...	3,742	796	...	2,946
	Service Funds, (Local), ...	34,767	1,27,761	92,994	
	Local Funds, ...	13,52,435	19,69,663	6,17,228	
	Deposits, ...	1,05,80,176	1,21,30,818	15,50,642	
	Sale of waste lands, ...	...	1,593	1,593	
	Miscellaneous (advances repayable)	4,03,984	14,50,876	10,46,892	
	Railway Traffic Account, ...	...	1,26,761	1,26,761	
	Local Remittances :—				
	Cash received, ...	2,01,41,468	2,61,46,488	60,05,020	
	Bills drawn, ...	99,34,064	98,60,949	...	6,26,053
	Transfers, ...	5,52,938			
	Customs remittances, ...	65,80,766	39,00,355	4,18,154	
	Salt remittances, ...		30,98,565		
	Education, ...	5,10,220	...	...	5,10,220
	Marine remittances, ...	...	2,20,303	2,20,303	
	Public works remittances, ...	52,53,430	52,92,314	38,884	
	Ferry collections under direct control, ...	2,56,055	...	...	2,56,055
	Amalgamated Road Fund, ...	4,76,709	6,98,129	2,21,420	
	TOTAL OF XVII., ...	5,62,64,211	6,50,60,371	1,03,39,891	15,43,731
XVIII	ADJUSTED RECEIPTS :—				
	1. On account of other Governments, ...	61,101	3,101	...	58,000
	2. On account of Provinces,				
XIX	REMITTANCES :—				
	1. From other Governments,	1,46,67,897	1,62,66,990	15,99,093	
	2. From Provinces, ...				
	TOTAL OF I TO XIX, ...	10,14,60,303	11,21,83,834	1,31,11,560	23,88,029
	GRAND TOTAL, ...	11,21,00,269	11,98,04,691	1,31,11,560	54,07,138

DIX I. A.—*Continued.*

		1861-62.	1862-63.	Increase.	Decrease.
	TOTAL OF A TO F., brought forward,	1,64,67,647	1,62,33,760	6,23,308	8,57,175
G	INTEREST, (on local loans), ...	...	4,071	4,071	
	TOTAL OF A. TO G., ...	1,64,67,647	1,62,37,851	6,27,379	8,57,175
H	PUBLIC DEBT :—				
	Local Taxes, ...	...	1,434	1,434	...
	Service Funds, (Local), ...	22,509	94,313	71,804	...
	Local Funds, ...	18,79,272	21,89,956	3,10,684	...
	Deposits, ...	1,04,52,294	1,18,23,693	13,71,399	...
	Miscellaneous (Advances repayable),	5,75,682	14,07,750	8,32,068	...
	Railway Traffic Account, ...	...	78,147	78,147	...
	Local Remittances :—				
	Cash remitted, ...	2,35,16,161	2,54,68,014	19,51,853	
	Bills paid, ...	96,09,492	1,00,62,148	...	4,28,819
	Transfers, ...	8,81,475			
	Customs Remittances, ...	22,59,700	36,94,115	14,34,415	...
	Salt Remittances, ...	12,35,316	32,40,572	20,05,256	...
	Education, ...	7,50,594	...	...	7,50,594
	Marine Remittances, ...	...	2,23,098	2,23,098	...
	Public Works Remittances, ...	49,47,163	54,49,565	5,02,402	...
	Ferry collections under direct control, ...	91,543	...	...	91,543
	Amalgamated Road Fund, ...	701	6,68,697	6,67,996	...
	TOTAL OF H., ...	5,62,21,902	6,44,01,502	94,50,556	12,70,956
J	ADJUSTED CHARGES :—				
	1. On account of other Governments, ...	11,57,310	5,61,240	...	5,96,070
	2. On account of Provinces,				
K	REMITTANCES :—				
	1. To other Governments,	3,06,32,553	2,83,62,529	...	22,70,024
	2. To Provinces, ...				
	TOTAL OF A. TO K. ...	10,44,79,412	10,95,63,122	1,0,77,935	49,94,225
	Cash Balance, ...	76,20,857	1,02,41,569	26,20,712	...
	GRAND TOTAL, ...	11,21,00,269	11,98,04,691	1,26,98,647	49,94,225

L. C. PROBYN,

Depy. Audr. and Accountant General.

APPENDIX I. B.

CIRCULAR NO. 65.

Dated 21st July 1860.

TO ALL COMMISSIONERS.

REVENUE.
(MODIFICATION OF THE SETTLEMENT RECORD.)
Details the circumstances under which the Settlement record may be modified.

In continuation of Book Circular No. 43 of December 14th 1858, I beg, with the sanction of His Honor the Lieutenant Governor, to define more particularly the circumstances under which, the period within which, and the mode in which, formal entries in the Settlement record, may be modified. By *formal* entries are meant those which have not the force of an award of the Settlement officer in a contentious suit.

2.—Although much may have been erroneously recorded in, and much omitted from, the Settlement papers, changes should only be made on the clearest proof of error, within a fixed period, and under competent guarantee and check.

3.—Whenever a party applies for the enforcement of a right which was not recorded, or when a recorded right is declared to be non-existent, the Deputy Commissioner will cause a summary inquiry to be made as to the *primâ facie* probable correctness of the claim, and, if it does appear to have foundation, the sanction of the Commissioner is to be solicited to the admission of a Regular Revenue suit, when, after all parties concerned have been properly impleaded, the case will be decided on its merits, according to the strict procedure of the Punjab Civil Code.

4.—There are generally two classes of suits. The first relates to recovery of rights once existent, but allowed to fall into disuse. An absentee may seek to recover lands which he once deserted, or a proprietor to regain privileges, forfeited perhaps by his own default, no mention of either right being found on the Settlement record. Twelve years must be considered the period within which such suits can be admitted, and the term will run from the date of dispossession, or last exercise of the right claimed.

5.—The second class of cases will refer to omission of right not thought of, or wilfully left out at Settlement, For instance, a proprietor may have neglected to assert his right to levy malikana from his hereditary tenants, or a cultivator, ignorant of the distinction of hereditary or non-hereditary, may have omitted to claim the higher and more valuable status. Twelve years will be the period within which such suits may be brought, and the term will run from the date of the final English report of the Settlement officer, or where no reports have been written at the time, from the date of the Settlement record.

6.—Whenever it appears that any clause of the administration paper is at variance with the recognized practice, or common law of the neighbourhood, or whenever a majority of the shareholders solicit a modification, which appears to be reasonable and equitable, the Deputy Commissioner may report the same to the Commissioner, who is competent to sanction an amendment at any period within the term of the Settlement.

7.—I trust that by an attention to these rules a middle course will be secured betwixt rash corrections of the Record, upon imperfect and one-sided investigations, and a blind adherence to entries often made carelessly, and sometimes fraudulently, whereby the interests of the weak, or the absent, would be heedlessly sacrificed.

8.—As the disposal of this class of cases requires special knowledge, as a general rule, they are to be reserved for the decision of the Deputy Commissioner, unless the Commissioner, at the time of sanctioning the admission of the suit, authorize any other officer, European or Native, to dispose of it.

(Sd). D. F. McLEOD,

Financial Commr. Punjab.

APPENDIX II. A.

STATEMENT OF THE MILITARY FORCE UNDER THE ORDERS OF HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF, SERVING IN THE PUNJAB JURISDICTION.

Station.	Corps.	*British Non-Commissioned officers and men.* Effective.	Sick.	Total.	Native Non-Commissioned officers and men.	Grand Total.	*Guns.* Light Field.	Heavy Field.	In position.	Remarks.
Delhi, ...	A, Battery 22nd Brigade R. A., ...	118	11	129	14	1,730	7			
	G. Do. 22nd Brigade Do., ...	32	...	32	...					
	No. 1 Do. 25th Brigade Do., ...	26	1	27	24					
	Detachment 1st Bengal Cavalry, ...	...	...	...	60					
	H. M's. 2nd Battalion Rifle Brigade, ...	905	23	928	...					
	4th Native Infantry, ...	1	...	1	515					
	Total Delhi Brigade, ...	1,082	35	1,117	613	1,730	7			
Umballa, ...	Head Quarters 5th Royal Horse Brigade	7	...	7	...	2,317	...	..	1	
	C. Battery 5th Brigade, ...	138	10	148	23		7			
	H. M's. 7th Dragoon Guards, ...	526	39	565	...					
	19th Bengal Cavalry, ...	...	...	...	376					
	H. M's. 98th Foot, ...	865	47	912	...					
	Attached to do., ...	4	2	6	7					
	Wing 22nd Punjab Infantry, ...	1	...	1	279					

APPENDIX II. A.—*Continued.*

Station.	Corps.	*British Non-Commissioned officers and men.*			Native Non-Commissioned officers and men.	Grand Total.	*Guns.*			Remarks.
		Effective.	Sick.	Total.			Light Field.	Heavy Field.	In position.	
Kussowlie, ...	H. M.'s 19th Foot, ...	459	27	486	...	631				
	Convalescents, ...	138	7	145	...					
Dugshie, ...	H. M's. 42nd Highlanders, ...	509	26	535	...	535				
Subathoo, ...	H. M's. 82nd Foot, ...	978	...	978	...	978				
Loodiana, ...	Detachment 5th Native Infantry, ...	...	...	...	79	79				
Phillour, ...	Detachment H. M's. 94th Foot, ...	31	...	31	...	31				
Jullundur, ...	E. Battery 19th Brigade R. A., ...	90	10	100	18	1,314	6	...	1	
	Detachment 4th Bengal Cavalry, ...	...	...	...	136					
	H. M's. 94th Foot, ...	632	34	666	...					
	5th Native Infantry, ...	1	...	1	393					
Hill Roads, ...	23rd Native Infantry, ...	...	...	...	668	668				
	Total Sirhind Division, ...	4,379	202	4,581	1,972	6,553	13	...	2	
LAHORE DIVISION.										
Dhurmsalla, ...	1st Goorkha Regiment, ...	...	...	...	580	580				
Kangra, ...	Detachment ditto, ...	...	...	...	118	118	...	...	5	
Goordaspoor, ...	Detachment 2nd Bengal Cavalry, ...	...	...	...	119	119				
Umritsur, ...	G. Battery 19th Brigade R. A., ...	123	...	123	....	577	6			
	No. 1 ditto 24th Brigade do., ...	31	4	35						
	2nd Bengal Cavalry, ...	...	...	...	119					
	Detachment 19th Foot, ...	178	5	183						
	Do. 27th Native Infatnry, ...	...	...	...	37					

Sealkote, ...	F. Battery 5th Royal Horse Brigade, ...	129	9	138	20	1,565	6		
	H. M.'s 20th Hussars, ...	448	52	500	...				
	Detachment 2nd Bengal Cavalry, ...	...	...	...	34				
	H. M.'s. 93rd Highlanders, ...	815	58	873	...				
Ferozepore, ...	D. Battery 19th Brigade R. A., ...	65	3	68	64	1,381	6		
	H. M.'s. 7th Fusiliers, ...	1,041	39	1,080	...				
	Detachment 27th Native Infantry, ...	...	...	...	169				
Meean Meer, ...	D. Battery 5th Royal Horse Brigade, ...	123	6	129	15	3,174	6		
	E. ditto ditto, ...	109	3	112	21		6		
	Staff, ...	2	...	2	...		...	5	
	C. Battery 24th Brigade R. A., ...	57	2	59	18				
	No. 2 Local Artillery and Staff, ...	36	2	38	...				
	19th Bengal Cavalry, ...	...	...	...	352				
	3rd Battalion Rifle Brigade, ...	880	...	880					
	Details, ...	34	...	34					
	6th Native Infantry, ...	...	...	...	378				
	3rd Sikh Infantry, ...	...	...	...	693				
	25th Native Infantry, ...	...	...	...	443				
Mooltan, ...	B. Battery 19th Brigade R. A,. ...	65	7	72	79	2,271	6		
	No. 6 Battery 24th Brigade, ...	53	...	53	...				
	7th Bengal Cavalry, ...	...	...	...	476				
	H. M.'s. 89th Foot, ...	936	42	978					
	2nd Native Infantry, ...	1	...	1	612				
Dera Ismail Khan, ...	Detachment H. M.'s. 101st Fusiliers, ...	98	...	98	...	98			
	Total Lahore Division, ...	5,224	232	5,456	4,427	9,883	36	5	5
PESHAWUR DIVISION									
Rawul Pindee,	A. Battery 5th Royal Horse Brigade, ...	120	12	132	17	2,905	6		
	F. Battery 19th Brigade R. A., ...	100	14	114	11		6		
	13th Bengal Cavalry, ...	...	...	...	394				
	H. M.'s. 51st Foot, ...	686	24	710					
	H. M.'s. 101st Fusiliers, ...	788	39	827	700*				
	41st Native Infantry, ...	...	...	...					
Murree, ...	Convalescents, ...	42	3	45	...	45			
Attock, ...	4th Battery 24th Brigade R. A., ...	22	...	22	15	581			
	Detachment 13th Bengal Cavalry, ...	...	...	...					
	Do. H. M.'s. 7th Light Infantry,	146	1	147	397				
	8th Native Infantry, ...	...	...	...					
	Carried forward, ...	1,904	93	1,997	1,534	3,531	12		

* Assumed strength, no record in office to show actual strength.

APPENDIX II. A.—*Concluded.*

Station.	Corps.	British-Non Commissioned officers and men.			Native Non-Commissioned officers and men.	Grand Total.	Guns.			Remarks.
		Effective.	Sick.	Total.			Light field.	Heavy field.	In position.	
	Brought forward, ...	1,604	93	1,997	1,534	3,531	12			
	Sappers, ...	12	...	12	111	123				
Nowshera, ...	H. M's. 71st Light Infantry, ...	666	25	691	...	772				
	Detachment 37th Native Infantry, ...	...	...	...	68					
	Do. 6th Bengal Cavalry, ...	...	...	...	13					
Peshawur, ...	E. Battery 2nd Royal Horse Brigade, ...	101	21	122	15	5,697	6			
	A. 19th Brigade Royal Artillery, ...	51	5	56	67		6			
	C. 19th ditto, ...	77	7	84	21		6			
	B. 24th ditto, ...	65	8	73	18			5		
	Head Quarers 19th Brigade, ...	6	...	6	...					
	H. M's. 7th Hussars, ...	614	24	638	...					
	4th Bengal Cavalry, ...	...	...	...	450					
	6th ditto, ...	...	...	...	398					
	11th ditto, ...	...	...	...	428					
	H. M's. 79th Highlanders, ...	1,000	34	1,034	...					
	4th Goorkha Regiment, ...	1	...	1	691					
	14th Native Infantry, ...	1	...	1	300					
	20th Native Infantry, ...	...	...	...	534					
	32nd Native Infantry, ...	...	...	...	392					
	37th Native Infantry, ...	...	...	...	368					
Dooba Outposts,	Detachment 11th Bengal Cavalry, ...	...	...	...	127	350				
	Ditto 4th Goorkhas, ...	...	...	...	87					
	Ditto 14th Native Infantry, ...	...	...	...	63					
	Ditto 20th Native Infantry, ...	...	...	...	73					
	Total Peshawur Division, ...	4,498	217	4,715	5,758	10,473	30	5		

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ABSTRACT.

Division.	Europeans.	Natives.	Total.	Guns, Field.
Delhi Brigade, ...	1,117	613	1,730	7
Sirhind Division, ...	4,581	1,972	6,553	13
Lahore Division, ...	5,456	4,427	9,883	41
Peshawur Division, ...	4,715	5,758	10,473	35
Total, ...	15,869	12,770	28,639	96

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Military Department.

APPENDIX II. B.

STATEMENT SHEWING THE STATIONS, STRENGTH, AND REDUCTIONS IN THE PUNJAB IRREGULAR FORCE, SINCE MAY 1862.

LAHORE, THE 1ST MAY 1863.

CORPS.	Station in May 1862.	Station in May 1863.	Strength in May 1862.	Strength in May 1863.	No. of fighting men reduced.	REMARKS.
ARTILLERY.						
No. 1 Punjab Light Field Battery,	Kohat.	Bunnoo.	109	111	17	Permanent reduction.
No. 2 do. do. do.,	Bunnoo.	Dera Ismail Khan.	114	102		
No. 3 do. do. do.,	Dera Ismail Khan.	Kohat.	116	109		
No. 4 or Garrison Company,	Kohat.	Kohat.	77	78	9	Temporary reduction.
Huzara Mountain Train Battery,	Abbottabad.	Abbottabad.	61	71		
Peshawur do. do.,	Murdan.	Ditto.	98	77		
		TOTAL, ...	575	549	26	
CAVALRY.						
1st Punjab Cavalry, ...	Rajanpoor.	Dera Ghazee Khan.	481	456	41	Temporary reduction.
2nd do. do., ...	Kohat.	Rajanpore.	485	477		
3rd do. do., ...	Camp Tak.	Bunnoo.	492	492		
4th do. do., ...	Dera Ghazee Khan.	Dera Ismail Khan.	504	488		
5th do. do., ...	Bunnoo.	Kohat.	491	497		
Guides, Cavalry, ...	Murdan.	Murdan.	362	364		
		TOTAL, ...	2,815	2,774	41	

AX

INFANTRY.						
1st Punjab Infantry,	Kohat.	Abbottabad.	705	708		
2nd do. do.,	Bunnoo.	Dera Ismail Khan.	718	720		
3rd do. do.,	Dera Ghazee Khan.	Dera Ismail Khan.	728	722		
4th do. do.,	Kohat.	Bunnoo.	729	698		
5th do. do.,	Dera Ismail Khan.	Kohat.	702	694		
6th do. do.,	Ditto.	Bunnoo.	712	705	137	Temporary reduction.
5th or Goorkha Battalion,	Abbottabad.	Abbottabad.	700	693		
1st Seikh Infantry,	Bunnoo.	Dera Ghazee Khan.	715	712		
2nd do. do.,	Kohat.	Kohat.	694	700		
3rd do. do.,	Gondah.	Meean Meer.	704	704		
4th do. do.,	Abbottabad.	Kohat.	732	646		
Guides do.,	Murdan.	Murdan.	758	758		
		TOTAL, ...	8,597	8,460	137	
		GRAND TOTAL, ...	11,987	11,783	204	

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APPENDIX II. C.

MEMO. OF THE ENTIRE ACTUAL COST OF THE UNDERMENTIONED TROOPS UNDER THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR OF THE PUNJAB, FROM MAY 1862 TO APRIL 1863.

LAHORE, THE 28TH MAY 1863.

STATION.	DESCRIPTION OF CORPS.	Fixed Establishment.			Contingencies.			Total.			Grand Total.			REMARKS.
ARTILLERY.														
Bunnoo, ...	No. 1 Punjab Light Field Battery,	41,198	10	7	19,075	10	9	60,274	5	4				
Dera Ismail Khan,	No. 2 do. do.,	41,624	...	6	11,620	.	7	53,244	1	1				
Kohat, ...	No. 3 do. do.,	41,529	8	8	12,429	14	...	53,959	6	8				
Ditto, ...	No. 4 or Garrison Company, ...	10,314	9	1	167	5	8	10,481	14	9				
Abbottabad, ...	Huzara Mountain Train Battery,	35,052	7	5	4,026	12	..	39,079	3	5				
Ditto, ...	Peshawur do. do.,	37,518	1	5	3,928	6	6	41,446	7	11				
											2,58,485	7	2	
CAVALRY.														
Dera Ghazee Khan,	1st Regiment Punjab Cavalry, ...	2,28,098	12	6	126	4	10	2,28,225	1	4				
Rajunpore, ...	2nd do. do.,	2,31,095	11	6	1,186	2	..	2,32,281	13	6				
Bunnoo, ...	3rd do. do.,	2,26,471	...	7	999	6	..	2,27,470	6	7				
Dera Ismail Khan,	4th do. do.,	2,32,278	6	9	869	13	9	2,33,148	4	6				
Kohat, ...	5th do. do.,	2,31,289	15	1	2,502	15	..	2,33,792	14	1				
											11,54,918	8	...	

APPENDIX II. C.—*Continued.*

Station.	Description of Corps.	Fixed Establishment.			Contingencies.			Total.			Grand Total.			Remarks.
Infantry.														
Abbottabad, ...	1st Regiment Punjab Infantry, ...	1,12,957	14	5	1,876	7	5	1,14,834	5	10				
Dera Ismail Khan,	2nd do. do.,	1,08,369	5	10	*17,673	6	5	1,26,042	12	3				* Includes Lucknow prize money.
Ditto, ...	3rd do. do.,	1,02,925	8	..	6,386	12	..	1,09,312	4	...				
Bunnoo, ...	4th do. do.,	1,06,847	2	9	†54,741	15	3	1,61,589	2	...				† Do. Lucknow & Delhi do.
Kohat, ...	5th do. do.,	1,08,646	2	10	6,442	11	9	1,15,088	14	7				
Bunnoo, ...	6th do. do.,	1,06,571	8	4	9,602	5	3	1,16,173	13	7				
Abbottabad, ...	5th or Huzara Goorkha Battalion,	1,19,948	4	6	8,178	10	..	1,28,126	14	6				Do. cost of Posteens.
Murdan, ...	Guide Corps, ...	2,93,297	6	2	8,937	9	6	3,02,234	15	8				
Dera Ghazee Khan,	1st Regiment Sikh Infantry, ...	1,09,248	8	3	5,228	11	3	1,14,477	3	6				
Kohat, ...	2nd do. do.,	1,13,412	6	4	5,990	14	9	1,19,403	5	1				
Ditto, ...	4th do. do.,	1,08,970	3	4	‡35,967	2	2	1,44,937	5	6	15,52,221	...	6	‡ Do. Delhi prize money.
	Staff.										29,65,624	15	8	
	Brgdr. Genl. Commanding Punjab Irregulur Force, per mensem,	2,000	...	...	...	...	...	24,000	...	...				
	Staff Officer Punjab Irregular Force, per mensem,	656	10	...	...	...	...	7,879	8	...	31,879	8	..	
	Total cost of Troops on Frontier,										29,97,504	7	8	§ Under His Excellency the C.-in-C. during past year, 1862-63.
Meean Meer, ...	3rd Sikh Infantry, § ...	1,19,876	15	8	7,128	...	3	1,27,004	15	11	1,27,004	15	11	
								Grand Total Rupees,		...	31,24,509	7	7	

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APPENDIX II. D.

RETURN OF OUT-POSTS HELD BY THE FRONTIER FORCE, AND THEIR STRENGTH AS THEY STOOD ON 1st JANUARY LAST.

Name of Out-posts.	Punjab Irregular Force.		Levies.		Total.		Remarks.
	Sabres.	Bayonets.	Mounted.	Foot.	Sabres.	Bayonets.	
Abbottabad District.							
None.							
Eusufzie District.							
None.							
Kohat District.							
Bahadoor Kheyl, ...	31	80	...	...	31	80	
Luttummur, ...	9	23	...	...	9	23	
Naree, ...	7	16	...	...	7	16	
Banda, ...	5	...	...	...	5	...	
Lachee, ...	5	...	...	...	5	...	
Gudda Kheyl, ...	5	...	...	...	5	...	
Mahomedzie, ...	2	15	...	...	2	15	
Kotul Picket, ...	2	22	...	...	2	22	
Bunnoo District.							
Luttummur, ...	...	...	8	...	8	...	
Dhunnie, ...	...	...	15	10	15	10	
Goomuttie, ...	...	...	8	10	8	10	
Koorum, ...	9	11	4	...	13	11	
Boorhan, ...	...	...	7	10	7	10	
Tochee, ...	...	...	8	17	8	17	
Kussoor, ...	...	...	4	...	4	...	
Janee Kheyl, ...	54	70	...	...	54	70	
Khair Kheyl, ...	...	...	8	4	8	4	
Tujjoorie, ...	...	...	8	4	8	4	
Wullie, ...	...	...	8	4	8	4	
Dera Ismail Khan District.							
Bhain Pass, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Ama Kheyl, ...	...	...	4	...	4	...	
Moolazie, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Kote Nusraw, ...	...	...	20	10	20	10	
Tâk, ...	41	61	4	...	45	61	
Tittore, ...	...	...	20	10	20	10	
Duhbra, ...	...	...	8	8	8	8	
Jutta, ...	23	22	4	...	27	22	
Goomul, ...	61	22	...	...	61	22	
Manghee, ...	...	...	4	...	4	...	
Moortuza, ...	...	...	8	8	8	8	
Loonee, ...	...	...	2	10	2	10	
Carried over, ...	254	342	152	105	406	447	

APPENDIX II. D.—*Continued.*

Name of Out-posts.	Punjab Irregular Force.		Levies.		Total.		Remarks.
	Sabres.	Bayonets.	Mounted.	Foot.	Sabres.	Bayonets.	
Brought forward, ...	254	342	152	105	406	447	
Zirkunnee, ...	...	...	2	10	2	10	
Drabund, ...	42	12	8	8	50	20	
Shah Allum, ...	...	...	8	8	8	8	
Chowdwan, ...	...	...	4	...	4	...	
Kote Thugga, ...	...	...	4	8	4	8	
Goorwallee, ...	...	...	6	...	6	...	
Dowlutwalla, ...	...	...	6	...	6	...	
Dera Ghazee Khan District.							
Gungehur, ...	...	...	4	...	4	...	
Chotee, ...	...	...	4	...	4	...	
Vidore, ...	...	...	4	...	4	...	
Yaroo, ...	...	...	4	...	4	...	
Batil, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Noorpore, ...	...	...	8	2	8	2	
Mahowee, ...	...	...	16	7	16	7	
Mungrotah, ...	72	58	4	...	76	58	
Kote Rusran, ...	...	...	5	...	5	...	
Vehowah, ...	...	...	2	...	2	...	
Mithunkote District.							
Asnee, ...	...	...	4	...	4	...	
Kurrum-ke-Thool, ...	...	...	22	5	22	5	
Lall Goshie, ...	...	...	5	3	5	3	
Toozeeana, ...	...	...	13	6	13	6	
Bundowallah, ...	83	24	15	83	98	15	
Mahomedpoor, ...	...	...	10	5	10	5	
Roomka Thool, ...	...	...	16	6	16	6	
Drigirie, ...	83	22	3	...	86	22	
Hurruad, ...	46	39	2	...	48	39	
Grand Total, ...	580	497	331	256	911	631	

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